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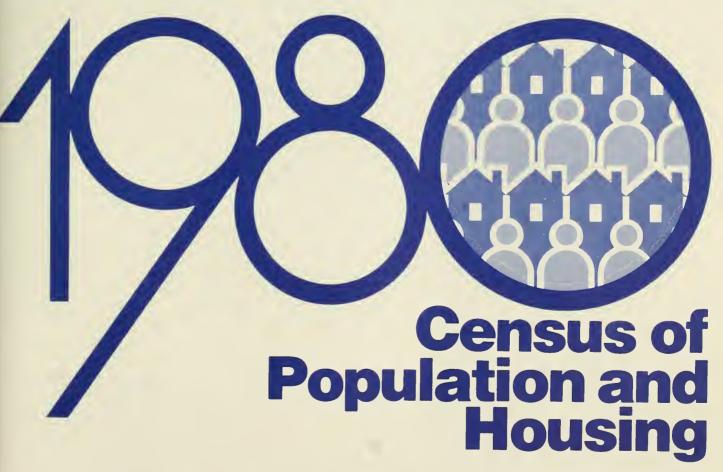


PHC80-4-16 Ind.

Census HA 201 1980 .A565x PHC80-4 pt.16 c.3

# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

INDIANA



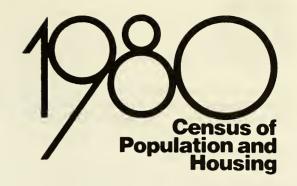
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Table Finding Guide—	-Population Characteristics	haracter	istics	Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics	lousing Cha	racteristi	SO		
(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)	characteristics; ta	ables 3 to 7	present sample	(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)	naracteristics; t	ables 8 to 11	present sample	a)	
	States and Congressional Districts	igressional ts			<b>0</b> ,	States and Congressional Districts	ongressional icts		
, id.			of 10,000 or	***************************************		Vose	Occupied Housing Units	Ising Units	of 10,000 or
nojeci	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	and Townships of 10,000 or	ounject	All Housing Units	Round Housing Units	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	and Townships of 10,000 or
TOTAL	1,2,3,4		2	TOTAL	1,2,8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE Land area Population density Urban. Rural	0, 0, 0			OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS Tenure Persons per occupied unit Vacancy status Vacant sasconal and migratory		ω	1, 2, 8	-	2 2
GENERAL AND SOCIAL				units	∞				
CHARACTERISTICS Age	1,2 1,2 1,5 1,2,1	V-V	22 22	UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS Persons per room Bedrooms Year householder moved into		o	<b>-</b> σ α		
Ancestry  Nativity and place of birth  Residence in 1975  Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	w 4 4 6			STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS Year structure built Units in structure Stories in structure Passender elevator		တတတ	တ တ		
Fertility Family type Household type and relationship Persons in households. Persons per household Group quarters type		7	0 0	PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS Plumbing facilities		∞ ∞ ∞	2,2		7
Persons in group quarters School enrollment Years of school completed Veteran status ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Labor force status		7 7		EQUIPMENT AND FUELS Kitchen facilities Heating equipment Air-conditioning Vehicles available Telephone in housing unit		∞ ∞ ∞	∞ ∞		
Class of worker	ו ט ט ט						10		
Industry Transportation to work	იი 4 4			Value			1,2	11	2
Income in 1979	99	7		Contract rent			1,2	11	2

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

**PART 16** 

### INDIANA

PHC80-4-16

Issued March 1983



### U.S. Department of Commerce

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Bruce Chapman, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION Roger A. Herriot, Chief

HOUSING DIVISION Arthur F. Young, Chief

### **Acknowledgments**

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the postcensus data publication process. The Bureau was guided by Director, Bruce Chapman, and Deputy Director, C.L. Kincannon. Primary direction of the data publication program was performed by James R. Wetzel, Acting Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with Barbara A. Bailar, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology. Howard N. Hamilton, Acting Associate Director for Information Technology, James D. Lincoln, then Associate Director for Administration, and Stanley D. Moore, Associate Director for Field Operations The Director's staff was assisted by Sherry L. Courtland, Direction of the census enumeration and early processing activities was provided by Vincent P. Barabba, former Director; Daniel B. Levine, former Deputy Director; and George E. Hall, former Associate Director.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, processing, and publication of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of Peter A. Bounpane, Acting Chief, assisted by Rachel F. Brown and Roger O. Lepage, Assistant Division Chiefs. The following Branch Chiefs were responsible for support services; Donald R. Dalzell, H. Ray Dennis, Stephen E. Goldman, Dennis W. Stoudt, and Richard R. Warren.

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This report was designed and prepared by Paul T. Zeisset, Assistant Chief, Data User Services Division, assisted by Penelope Harvison and Glenn W. King.

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### **GENERAL**

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the Advance Reports, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, votingage persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

- cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.
- A dagger "1" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

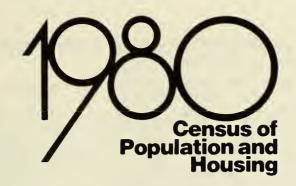
To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area: counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five of more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



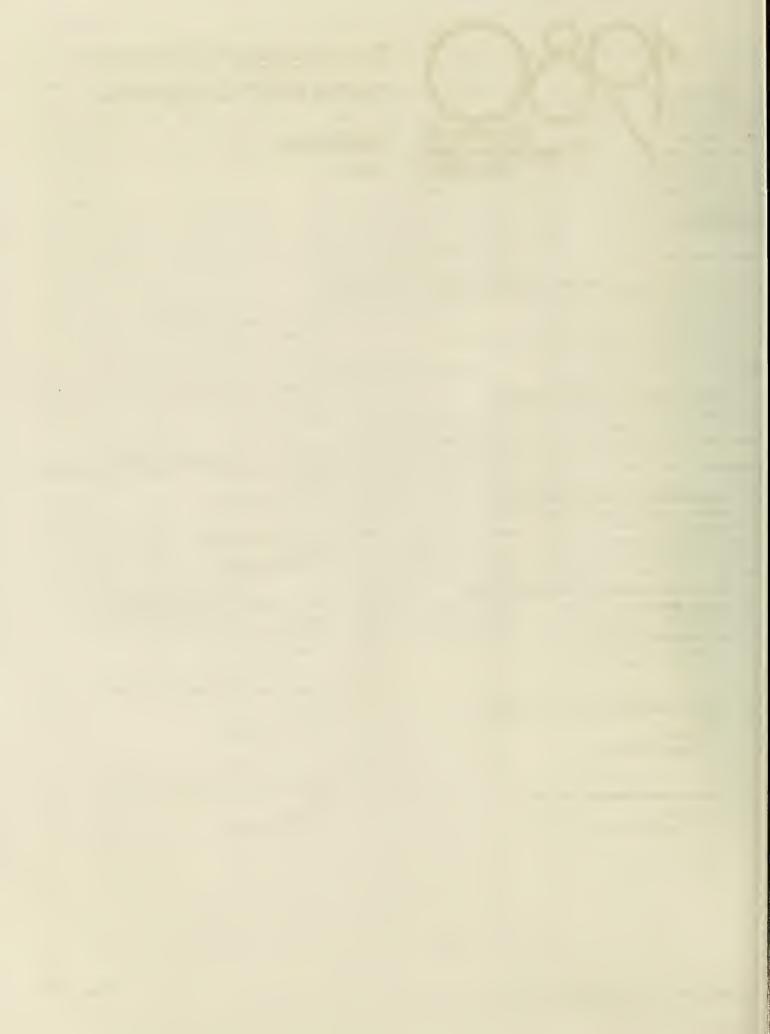
# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

### INDIANA

PHC80-4-16

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### Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A and B]

	[For meaning of	f symbols, see	Introduction.	For definitions	of terms, see o	oppendixes A or	nd B]				
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	Oistrict 2	District 3	Oistrict 4	District 5	District 6	Oistrict 7	District 8	District 9	Oistrict 10
PERSONS	5 490 224	547 100	553 510	558 100	553 698	548 257	540 939	555 192	546 744	544 873	541 811
Total persons, 1970	5 195 392	581 675	513 663	529 006	516 355	484 467	466 120	508 548 9.2	500 040 9.3	477 147	618 371
Percent change, 1970 to 1980 Lond area in square miles	35 932	-5.9 369	7.8 3 193	5.5 2 577	7.2 3 919	13.2 5 327	16.1 2 922	5 785	5 547	14.2 6 107	-12.4 187
Persons per square mile Land orea in square kilometers	152.8 93 064	1482.7 955	173.4 8 270	216.6 6 675	141.3 10 150	102.9 13 796	185.1 7 568	96.0 14 983	98.6 14 366	89.2 15 816	2897.4 485
Persons per squore kilometerUrban	59.0 3 525 298	572.9 527 602	66.9 362 576	83.6 352 712	54.6 319 941	39.7 266 762	71.5 343 677	37.1 258 554	38.1 300 048	34.5 251 615	1117.1 541 811
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN	3 323 270	327 002	302 370	032 712	317 741	200 702	343 077	230 334	300 040	251 015	341 011
White		390 290	535 065	521 400	520 079	530 879	520 429	540 436 9 381	528 659	530 291	386 866
Percent of total persons	414 785 7.6	132 650 24.2	14 576 2.6	29 558 5.3	26 628 4.8	11 875 2.2	16 369 3.0	1.7	14 832 2.7	10 205 1.9	148 711 27.4
American Indion, Eskimo, and Aleut Asion and Pacific Islander'	7 836 20 557	766 2 179	653 1 814	981 2 158	917 1 753	1 195 1 625	574 2 275	683 2 824	591 1 560	567 1 850	909 2 519
Other	42 652	21 215	1 402	4 003	4 321	2 683	1 292	1 868	1 102	1 960	2 806
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> Percent of total persons	87 047 1.6	44 985 8.2	3 225 0.6	7 746 1.4	7 128 1.3	6 106 1.1	3 445 0.6	3 483 0.6	2 461 0.5	3 180 0.6	5 288 1.0
SEX			***								
Mole	2 665 825 2 824 399	267 211 279 889	266 135 287 375	270 577 287 523	269 722 283 976	267 849 280 408	262 247 278 692	273 838 281 354	263 840 282 904	266 920 277 953	257 486 284 325
AGE	2 024 377	277 007	207 373	207 323	200 770	200 400	270 072	201 334	202 704	2// /33	204 323
Under 5 years	418 764	46 612	39 808	42 955	46 069	43 467	37 740	38 044	39 626	41 342	43 101
5 to 14 years	887 881 529 628	92 026 53 017	90 919 54 838	89 418 51 768	93 809 51 776	92 483 52 907	89 338 49 172	83 947 59 113	82 404 49 801	89 263 56 315	84 274 50 921
16 ond 17 years 18 ond 19 years	209 816 217 955	22 110 20 418	21 242 23 036	20 614 21 162	21 514 20 106	21 458 20 848	21 450 17 144	20 330 29 051	19 821 20 238	20 930 25 065	20 347 20 887
20 to 24 years	518 661 215 202	51 749	51 040 21 948	50 635 21 366	49 311 19 345	48 269 20 389	42 437 15 755	62 318 29 488	50 230	54 765	57 907 21 940
20 ond 21 years 25 to 34 years	874 408	20 242 85 417	86 260	89 244	90 223	85 611	90 353	85 022	20 667 84 973	24 062 86 650	90 655
35 to 44 years	613 583 550 112	58 417 57 931	64 825 56 869	60 488 56 441	61 219 53 320	64 323 55 560	68 551 57 792	61 034 52 400	60 046 54 822	61 081 51 802	53 599 53 175
55 to 64 years62 to 64 years	511 803 135 857	54 235 14 000	50 489 13 185	54 469 14 662	49 956 13 249	49 685 13 407	50 584 13 015	50 599 13 504	54 169 14 781	47 185 12 786	50 432 13 268
65 to 74 years	350 459	31 464	34 828	37 682	33 944	32 992	32 592	36 410	41 476	34 099	34 972
75 to 84 years 85 years and over	180 515 54 410	12 990 3 242	17 958 5 676	19 259 5 741	18 368 5 703	17 142 5 818	16 998 5 382	20 030 6 275	22 546 6 651	17 379 4 992	17 845 4 930
Median	29.2	28.2	29.5	29.6	28.8	29.2	30.7	28.8	30.8	28.4	28.4
VOTING-AGE PERSONS Persons 18 years and ever	3 871 906	375 863	390 981	395 121	382 150	380 248	381 833	403 139	395 151	383 018	384 402
MaleFemale	1 837 930	180 108 195 755	183 281 207 700	187 400 207 721	181 825 200 325	181 860 198 388	180 741 201 092	195 449	186 025	183 924 199 094	177 317
White		279 008	379 087	373 229	362 610	369 397	369 106	207 690 392 253	209 126 383 318	372 886	207 085 284 934
8lock	261 820	82 460	9 532	17 702	15 370	7 484 781	10 181	6 963	9 645	7 089	95 394
Americon Indion, Eskimo, and Aleut  Asian and Pacific Islander¹	5 332 14 170	519 1 416	448 1 208	618 1 425	586 1 180	1 094	420 1 452	499 2 126	419 1 082	399 1 373	643 1 814
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	51 337	26 208	1 985	4 239	3 962	3 461	2 072	2 386	1 646	2 084	3 294
HOUSEHOLD TYPE	1 927 050	104 400	193 867	104 020	100 (00	107 (00	104 270	100 570	000 042	100 001	100 700
Households Family households	1 455 556	184 429 141 658	149 343	196 932 149 394	1 <b>92 690</b> 146 432	1 <b>87 609</b> 147 440	1 <b>94 378</b> 148 901	1 <b>92 578</b> 144 250 77 971	200 843 149 153	1 <b>83 931</b> 142 263	1 <b>99 793</b> 136 722
With persons under 18 years Morried-couple fomilies	812 357 1 232 666	82 536 111 008	83 445 128 673	80 826 127 717	82 916 126 345	83 893 129 384	82 198 130 428	77 971 126 698	79 280 128 272	81 556 123 098	77 736 101 043
With persons under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	665 327 179 844	61 965 24 701	69 553 16 845	66 761 17 455	69 495 15 967	71 912 14 375	69 880 14 931	67 093 13 753	66 411 16 997	69 439 15 146	52 818 29 674
With persons under 18 years	124 946	17 826	11 831	11 926	11 247	10 022	10 342	8 927	11 081	10 123	21 621
Nonfomily households	471 494	42 771	44 524	47 538	46 258	40 169	45 477	48 328	51 690	41 668	63 071
Persons in households Persons in nonfomity households	548 729	541 174 48 593	537 254 52 195	543 242 55 395	544 633 53 505	533 425 45 327	532 203 52 159	522 391 58 170	535 846 59 123	523 853 48 674	530 522 75 588
Persons living olone65 years ond over	412 992 171 858	38 127 12 766	39 005 16 953	41 739 17 968	40 477 17 081	36 221 16 196	40 042 15 689	41 465 19 303	46 103 21 626	36 506 16 153	53 307 18 123
Persons in group quorters	145 681 61 430	5 926 4 654	16 256 6 343	14 858	9 065 5 770	14 832 7 172	8 736 6 820	32 801 8 183	10 898 6 287	21 020 5 267	11 289 5 883
Persons per household	2.77	2.93	2.77	5 051 2,76	2.83	2.84	2.74	2.71	2.67	2.85	2.66
HOUSING UNITS		2.70	2.77	1.70	1.50	2.04	2	2.,,	2.07	2.05	2.00
Year-round housing units	2 091 795	196 365 196 013	<b>206 555</b> 205 687	218 567 212 509	215 322 205 622	205 303 200 023	<b>207 550</b> 207 211	208 196 205 554	215 060 213 978	199 981 197 718	218 896 218 802
Occupied housing units	1 927 050	184 429	193 867	196 932	192 690	187 609	194 378	192 578	200 843	183 931	199 793
With 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	31 405	9 921 2 744	4 943 2 651	4 827 1 858	4 838 2 967	4 441 2 055	3 458 1 579	5 591 4 227	6 283 4 890	7 376 5 960	8 331 2 474
Owner-occupied housing units  Percent of occupied housing units	71.7	124 193 67.3	139 503 72.0	147 955 75.1	145 741 75.6	141 780 75.6	140 756 72.4	142 049 73.8	148 357 73.9	137 629 74.8	113 955 57.0
Renter-occupied housing units With 1.01 or more persons per room	545 132	60 236	54 364	48 977	46 949	45 829	53 622	50 529	52 486	46 302	85 838
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	24 400 15 552	3 974 1 988	2 085 1 448	1 768 1 055	1 542 1 105	1 575 1 010	1 410 870	2 476 1 849	2 431 2 002	2 696 2 340	4 443 1 885
PERSONS IN UNIT	2/7 700	10.000			00.000	04 000	60.515		67		
With 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	367 753 73 359	63 039 6 531	29 909 5 712	29 807 3 869	32 093 9 683	26 927 4 248	20 910 3 121	31 392 9 074	37 021 11 374	44 500 14 460	52 155 5 287
VALUE											
Specified owner-accupied housing units less than \$30,000	390 209	104 422 30 760	112 244 38 492	120 109 45 590	111 101 37 485	108 470 34 498	114 663 30 502	105 362 40 100	110 <b>584</b> 44 794	95 183 33 640	100 772 54 348
\$30,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$79,999	368 288 247 692	40 370 26 835	39 109 27 697	41 755 25 117	40 393 26 239	35 057	33 992 32 633	34 127 24 021	36 325 22 448	35 895 20 798	31 265 13 019
\$80,000 to \$99,999	43 171	3 857	4 112	4 214	3 968	28 885 5 963	8 648	4 204	3 988	2 880	1 337
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 or more	26 020 7 530	2 046 554	2 343 491	2 641 792	2 326 690	3 302 765	6 444 2 444	2 402 508	2 320 709	1 617 353	579 224
Medion	\$37 200	\$40 100	\$38 200	\$35 600	\$38 100	\$40 300	\$45 600	\$36 400	\$34 700	\$36 500	\$28 400
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	496 758	58 384	48 745	45 062	42 038	39 294	48 064	44 413	47 740	40 787	82 231
Less thon \$150 \$150 to \$199	181 681 131 722	20 970 14 378	18 193 13 158	15 126 13 186	14 254 12 752	13 695 10 404	12 420 10 588	17 291 12 096	20 520 12 447	16 580 10 566	32 632 22 147
\$250 to \$299	86 752	10 146	9 573	8 156	7 835	6 857	8 793	6 836	6 451	6 651	15 454 6 751
\$250 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	43 119 21 725	6 788 3 432	3 686 1 283	3 715 1 680	2 947 1 575	3 519 1 458	6 995 5 765	3 055 1 425	3 046 1 346	2 617 1 101	2 660
No cosh rent	4 765 26 994	426 2 244	401 2 451	538 2 661	317 2 358	22B 3 133	1 350 2 153	444 3 266	375 3 555	235 3 037	451 2 136
Median	\$166	\$170	\$165	\$168	\$168	\$166	\$200	\$159	\$154	\$158	\$164

<sup>1</sup>Excludes ''Other Asian and Pacific Islander'' groups identified in sample tobulations. <sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A and 8]

			Pers	ons						Hous	ing units				
The State		Perc	ent		Age							Occupied			
Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More											Locking complete	Fomily with femole		Medion	Medion controct
1 14203 01 10,000 01 111010			Sponish	18 yeors	65 years						plumbing for exclusive	house- holder, no husband	Persons	volue (dollors), specified	rent (dollors), specified
	Total	8lock	origin¹	ond over	ond over	Medion	Total	Yeor-round	Total	Owner	use	present	per unit	owner	renter
The State	5 490 224	7.6	1.6	3 871 906	585 384	29.2	2 091 795	2 063 117	1 927 050	71.7	1.6	9.3	2.77	37 200	166
Congressional Oistrict 1	547 100	24.2	8.2	375 863	47 696	28.2	196 365	196 013	184 429	67.3	1.5	13.4	2.93	40 100	170
COUNTIES															-
Loke (pt.) Lo Porte (pt.) Porter (pt.)	447 031 41 682 58 387	28.1 16.2 0.1	9.5 1.3 3.3	307 314 29 706 38 843	39 977 4 260 3 459	28.3 29.1 27.0	161 028 14 829 20 508	160 888 14 806 20 319	151 326 13 810 19 293	65.9 70.0 76.5	1.6 1.2 0.4	14.2 11.5 8.1	2.94 2.80 3.02	38 900 34 900 48 900	166 160 231
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Crown Point city (pt.)Eost Chicogo city	1 39 786	29.7	42.3	27 240	4 188	27.8	14 934	14 925	13 687	42.8	4.6	18.2	2.89	35 600	iši
Gory city Griffith town Hommond city	151 953 17 026 93 714	70.8 0.2 6.4	7.1 3.8 8.3	98 937 12 104 67 209	12 488 1 119 9 996	26.1 28.3 29.5	54 446 6 129 36 103	54 381 6 129 36 075	49 445 6 004 34 280	60.4 63.3 64.9	1.9 1.3 1.7	22.7 6.1 10.7	3.06 2.84 2.72	25 200 54 000 38 100	142   296   178
Highlond town Hobart city	25 935 22 987	0.1 0.2	2.5 3.3	18 226 16 257	1 753 2 129	30.2 29.8	8 638 8 162	8 637 8 154	8 514 7 917	80.5 79.2	0.4 0.6	7.0 8.4	3.04 2.89	58 500 43 700	259 243
Loke Stotion city  Merrillville town  Michigon City city (pt.)	14 294 27 677 30 627	0.1 20.9	10.3 4.9 1.5	9 611 19 822 21 990	1 044 2 600 3 512	26.9 31.9 29.4	4 758 9 292 11 393	4 749 9 282 11 373	4 568 9 135 10 547	80.9 80.0 64.4	0.7 0.4 1.3	10.3 7.8 13.0	3.13 3.01 2.71	29 700 55 100 32 000	131 142 296 178 259 243 188 259 159
Munster town	20 671 27 409	0.1 0.1	2.1 5.0	14 762 18 451	2 067 1 493	35.3 27.3	6 883 9 601	6 883 9 591	6 759 9 151	88.0 75.6	0.1 0.4	6.2 8.3	3.03	74 300 52 200	286 236 287
Schererville town (pt.)	8 732	0.1	2.8	5 929	368	26.4	3 191	3 189	2 983	60.1	0.7	6.5	2.91	69 300	287
Congressional District 2	553 510	2.6	0.6	390 981	58 462	29.5	206 555	205 687	193 867	72.0	1.4	8.7	2.77	38 200	165
COUNTIES															
8ortholomew (pt.) 0ecotur	54 951 23 841 105 981	1.7 7.1	0.7 0.3 0.7	38 068 16 183 78 499	5 063 2 909 10 751	29.6 29.1 27.3	20 606 8 750 39 615	20 579 8 583 39 568	19 610 8 069 37 137	72.7 76.7 67.2	1.4 2.9 1.2	9.4 6.9 10.2	2.78 2.92 2.64	43 900 34 800 30 400	181 133 157 109
Oelowore (pt.) Foyette (pt.) Henry (pt.)	1 844 39 714	0.1 1.2	0.4 0.6	1 228 27 786	195 4 907	28.8 30.9	650 14 934	647 14 912	591 14 033	76.6 75.3	4.9 1.3	3.7 9.1	3.12 2.77	28 200 29 600	141
Johnson Morion (pt.) Rondolph	77 240 86 381 29 997	1.1 0.5 0.2	0.6 0.6 0.7	52 771 62 126 20 917	6 708 7 922 3 684	28.7 30.4 30.9	27 228 32 589 11 532	26 908 32 561 11 492	25 345 31 143 10 709	76.2 69.1 77.5	1.0 0.6 1.5	7.8 8.0 6.8	2.95 2.74 2.78	45 700 50 700 29 600	179 219 124
Rush (pt.) Shelby	17 616 39 887	0.9 0.8	0.3 0.4	12 046 27 488	2 327 4 381	30.0 29.9	6 418 14 935	6 394 14 782	5 977 13 823	71.8 76.5	2.4 2.2	7.1 7.6	2.86 2.85	29 700 36 000	122 155
Woyne	76 058	5.1	0.5	53 869	9 615	31.2	29 298	29 261	27 430	69.5	1.6	9.7	2.70	32 400	144
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beech Grove city (pt.)Columbus city (pt.)	7 237 30 567	0.1 2.6	0.8 0.8	5 199 21 931	678 3 425	30.3 30.7	2 798 12 283	2 792 12 274	2 720 11 712	62.5 64.3	0.5 1.1	9.9 11.0	2.66 2.57	40 000 44 700	215 187
Columbus city (pt.) Fronklin city Greenwood city Indionopolis city (pt.)	11 563 19 327 76 047	2.2 0.6	0.7 0.7 0.6	8 485 13 625 54 734	2 039 1 861 6 929	30.1 29.1 30.4	4 008 7 524 28 689	3 998 7 522 28 667	3 808 7 048 27 357	64.0 64.3 69.1	1.7 0.6 0.6	11.5 9.1 7.8	2.70 2.69 2.74	34 900 45 800 53 100	159 200 220 155
New Costle city	77 216 20 056	9.5 2.0	0.8 0.7	58 685 14 227	8 348 3 072	25.9 30.9	29 455 8 069	29 423 8 060	27 465 7 521	61.6 69.0	1.4 1.5	11.5 11.9	2.54 2.62	26 200 24 500	140
Shelbyville city	14 989	1.9	0.6	29 986 10 581	2 103	31.2 30.0	16 885 5 975	5 972	15 682 5 639	66.6	2.4	10.7	2.53	28 900 30 600	146
Congressional Oistrict 3	558 100	5.3	1.4	395 121	62 682	29.6	218 567	212 509	196 932	75.1	0.9	8.9	2.76	35 600	168
COUNTIES	197 000	4.0	, ,	04.034	10.000	00.0	E1 047	£1, 77.	40.140	70.0	1.	0.5	2.01	20 500	177
Elkhort Kosciusko (pt.) Lo Porte (pt.)	137 330 51 051 66 950	4.2 0.4 2.8	1.3 1.8 1.0	94 914 35 749 46 590	13 209 5 296 7 311	29.0 29.0 30.5	51 861 25 216 25 716 15 371 91 165	51 774 21 430 25 281	48 148 17 886 23 595 13 640	73.8 77.6 76.6	1.1 1.0 0.9	8.5 6.8 8.4	2.81 2.80 2.82	38 500 40 800 41 200	177 163 162 156 171
MorshollSt. JosephStorke	51 051 66 950 39 155 241 617 21 997	0.4 2.8 0.2 8.9 0.1	1.0 1.5 1.5 1.0	46 590 27 260 175 663 14 945	4 880 29 126	30.1 29.9 29.7	15 371 91 165 9 238	25 281 14 818 91 066 8 140	13 640 86 204 7 459	79.1 73.9 80.2	1.1 0.8 1.9	6.5 10.1 8.0	2.83 2.68 2.91	37 400 31 900 33 800	156 171 132
	21 777	0.1	1.0	14 945	2 860	29.7	9 236	6 140	/ 459	60.2	1.7	6.0	2.71	33 800	132
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE Elkhort city	41 305	12.6	1.3	29 479	5 090	29.3	17 680	17 664	15 964	60.6	1.2	12.6	2.54	30 700	179
Goshen city Lo Porte city	19 665 21 796	0.6 1.5 21.2	3.1 1.5	14 565 15 978	2 576 3 192 635	28.9 31.7	7 745 9 037	7 742 9 014	7 291 8 578 2 150	65.0 65.9	1.2 1.0 0.3	7.4 10.2	2.54 2.50 2.85	35 900 34 400 32 800 29 900	173 160 189
Michigon City city (pt.)  Mishowako city  South Bend city	6 223 40 201 109 727	1.1 18.3	1.1 0.7 2.4	4 135 29 563 80 322	5 418 16 283	27.6 29.8 31.0	2 269 17 290 44 799	2 268 17 284 44 775	16 288 42 082	60.7 62.4 70.2	0.6 1.0	15.1 10.4 12.6	2.42 2.56	29 900 26 100 37 500	174 163 168
Worsow city	10 647	0.8	1.7	7 647	1 359	30.2	4 232	4 212	3 934	67.3	1.0	9.6	2.62	37 500	168
Congressional Oistrict 4	553 698	4.8	1.3	382 150	58 015	28.8	215 322	205 622	192 690	75.6	1.5	8.3	2.83	38 100	168
							-								

'Persons of Sponish origin moy be of ony roce.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

			Perso	ons						Hous	ing units				
The State		Perce	ent		Age							Occupied			
Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More											Locking	Fomily with femole		Median	Medion controct
rides or 10,000 or more			Sponish .	18 years	65 yeors						plumbing for exclusive	house- holder, no husbond	Persons	volue (dollors), specified	rent (dollors), specified
	Total	8lock	origin¹	ond over	ond over	Medion	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	use	present	per unit	owner	renter
Committeed District 4 Com															
Congressional District 4—Con.															
Adoms	29 619	_	2.7	19 550	3 301	27.7	10 200	10 162	9 625	81.2	5.0	6.7	3.05	37 800	142
Allen De Kolb	294 335 33 606 35 596	9.0 0.1 0.1	1.6 0.9 0.5	204 838 22 873 25 027	28 074 3 718 4 732	28.6 29.0 29.9	110 767 12 284 13 280	110 668 12 232 13 244	104 403 11 437 12 363	71.3 82.6	1.0 1.1	9.7 6.7 7.0	2.77 2.91 2.79	40 800 35 700 32 500	182
Huntington Jay Logrange	23 239 25 550	0.2	0.6	16 146 16 046	3 073 2 414	31.1 26.0	9 072 10 575	9 040 8 349	8 359 7 771	77.6 80.0 82.5	1.4 2.7 3.7	7.3 5.5 7.2	2.76 3.26	25 300 37 900	155 165 120 149
Nable Steuben Wells	35 443 24 694 25 401	0.1 0.3 —	1.0 0.5 0.8	24 247 17 689 17 569	3 816 3 007 2 879	29.0 30.1 29.6	14 423 15 000 9 502	13 176 9 583 9 487	12 065 8 754 8 848	79.4 80.4 80.2	1.8 1.7 1.4	7.2 6.1 6.6	2.88 2.71 2.85	33 600 38 400 38 900	142 151 137
Whitley	26 215	-	0.5	18 165	3 001	29.8	10 219	9 681	9 065	83.9	1.4	6.3	2.86	38 200	142
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Fort Wayne city	172 196 16 202	14.6 0.2	2.2 0.6	124 062 11 554	20 479 2 277	28.6 29.1	70 607 6 336	70 534 6 331	65 961 5 910	61.9 71.8	0.9 1.7	12.0 9.1	2.55 2.64	32 300 29 400	179 167
Congressional District 5	548 257	2.2	1.1	380 248	55 952	29.2	205 303	200 023	187 609	75.6	1.1	7.7	2.84	40 300	166
COUNTIES															
Carroll Cass Fulton	19 722 40 936 19 335	0.1 0.8 0.8	0.5 0.5 0.4	13 896 28 944 13 822	2 516 4 995 2 783	31.2 31.2 32.4	8 400 15 769 8 632	7 733 15 659 8 228	6 991 14 715 7 203	77.8 76.5 80.1	1.5 1.5 1.2	5.4 8.0 6.4	2.79 2.71 2.66	34 800 31 600 34 400	131 143 139
Grant	80 934 86 896	6.5 4.9	1.6 1.1	57 111 59 794	8 594 7 724	29.8 29.4	30 176 32 919	30 088 32 864	27 943 31 050	72.7 74.0	1.3 0.8	10.0 10.0	2.78 2.78	32 100 37 400	148 175
Josper Kosciusko (pt.) Lake (pt.)	26 138 8 504 75 934	0.2	1.1 0.8 1.9	17 671 5 837 51 249	2 555 976 5 831	27.0 29.5 28.3	8 750 4 121 25 355	8 691 3 194 25 004	8 288 2 977 23 772	76.0 83.1 78.5	1.4 1.5 0.7	6.4 5.3 6.0	3.03 2.86 3.13	44 800 34 500 60 000	158 143 247
Miomi	39 820 14 844	2.7 0.1	1.2 0.8	27 260 10 034	3 934 1 751	27.9 29.1	14 617 5 502	14 586 5 448	13 685 5 059	70.2 76.5	1.5 1.0	7.9 6.3	2.84 2.91	30 900 38 400	156 138
Porter (pt.) Pulaski	61 429 13 258	0 4 0.4	1.2 0.7	42 816 9 161	4 754 1 882	27.4 30.4	21 021 5 417	20 797 5 011	19 853 4 689	76.1 79.5	0.7 1.5	6.1 6.3	2.92 2.81	61 300 31 900	219 131
WobashWhite	36 640 23 867	0.4	0.6 0.4	25 795 16 858	4 398 3 259	29.4 31.5	13 465 11 159	13 300 9 420	12 586 8 798	74.9 77.9	1.1 1.0	7.1 6.4	2.76 2.69	33 100 36 000	147 152
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Crown Point city (pt.)	16 454 47 808 17 899	1.0 8.1	1.9	12 037 33 729	2 293 5 386	32.0 29.6	5 589 19 526	5 584 19 519	5 397 18 240	70.2 66.0	0.7 1.1	7.2 12.0	2.83 2.59	59 200 30 700	256 171
Logansport city Morion city Peru city	35 874 13 764	1.1 14.2 2.7	0.5 2.5 0.9	12 910 25 818 9 719	2 747 4 876 1 918	31.8 30.6 30.4	7 507 14 264 5 659	7 504 14 230 5 658	7 036 13 010 5 258	69.2 61.5 70.5	1.8 1.6 1.9	10.9 12.8 11.1	2.50 2.60 2.58	25 900 26 700 26 400	141 148 142
Schererville town (pt.) Volparoiso city Wabash city	4 477 22 247 12 985	0.6 0.8 0.4	2.1 1.1 1.0	3 368 17 112 9 051	185 2 253 1 526	27.0 26.0 29.8	1 871 7 852 5 096	1 869 7 848 5 084	1 774 7 486 4 799	47.0 58.4 69.1	0.5 1.1 0.9	4.7 7.2 9.4	2.52 2.54 2.65	82 300 56 600 30 400	274 225 154
Congressional District 6	540 939	3.0	0.6	381 833	54 972	30.7	207 550	207 211	194 378	72.4	0.8	7.7	2.74	45 600	200
COUNTIES					5,2		201 333							.5 555	
Blackford Boone	15 570 36 446	0.1	0.5 0.6	10 911 25 456	1 955 4 138	31.3 31.0	6 074 13 484	6 067 13 436	5 577 12 647	80.2 75.1	1.3	7.2 6.1	2.76 2.82	26 300 44 700	126 164
Clinton Delaware (pt.)	31 545	0.3	1.3 0.3	22 374 15 439	4 475 2 168	31.4 30.3	12 155 7 <b>96</b> 8	12 142 7 961	11 325 7 533 27 263	72.7 83.0	1.4 0.8	6.9 6.1	2.73 2.94	29 800 40 900	148 159
Homilton Honcock Henry (pt.)	22 606 82 027 43 939 13 622	0.4 0.1 0.1	0.5 0.6 0.3	55 360 29 526 9 414	6 054 3 631 1 523	30.1 29.8 30.6	29 071 15 156 5 051	28 988 15 144 5 042	14 472 1	77.9 79.1 81.2	0.8 1.1 1.2	6.6 6.7 6.6	2.98 3.01 2.84	66 400 48 500 33 500	214 163 134
Marion (pt.) Rush (pt.)	139 336 137 041 1 988	6.9 4.5 0.1	0.6	97 876 102 302	15 146 13 629	30.6 30.2 31.6	53 361 58 072	53 244 58 030	4 763 49 985 54 156	74.9 61.1	1.0 0.3	9.8 7.6 3.9	2.72 2.50	33 500 32 500 62 200	134 154 261
Tipton	16 819	-	0.3	1 368 11 807	228 2 025	29.5 31.3	715 6 443	715 6 442	664 5 993	82.1 78.0	1.4	6.1	2.99 2.78	28 100 37 400	111
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Anderson city	64 695 18 272	13.7 0.2	0.6 0.8	46 453 12 118	8 153 1 081	30.1 31.2	26 595 6 431	26 554 6 429	24 609 6 010	67.3 68.7	1.1	12.4 6.9	2.55 3.02	28 200 96 300	156 281
Fronkfort city  Greenfield city	10 867 15 168 11 439	0.1	1.1 2.2 1.1	7 602 10 927 7 836	1 534 2 455 1 290	30.7 31.6 29.4	4 277 6 073 4 151	4 272 6 070 4 149	3 968 5 691 3 954	74.1 66.2	1.7 1.5 1.4	9.9	2.69 2.58 2.84	22 300 26 400 38 800	156 281 138 151 173
Lawrence city (pt.)	123 517 6 875	4.8	0.7	92 557 5 107	12 295 680	31.6 30.8	52 967 2 602	52 930 2 601	49 240 2 520	70.0 60.0 69.9	0.3 0.4	10.3 7.4 7.5 8.8	2.48 2.65	63 000 46 300	262 272
Lebanon city Noblesville city	11 456 12 056	2.0 0.3 1.2	0.9 0.5	8 267 8 427	1 571 1 361	30.6 31.4	4 755 4 574	4 749 4 567	4 468 4 340	66.9 69.6	1.5 1.5	8.8 8.8	2.50 2.73	34 900 47 300	162 177

Persons of Spanish origin may be of ony race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[Far meaning of symbols, see Introduction. Far definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

			Perso	ons						Haus	sing units				
The State		Perce	ent		Age							Occupied			
Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Tatal	8lack	Spanish arigin¹	18 years and aver	65 years and aver	Median	Tatal	Year-raund	Tatal	Owner	Lacking camplete plumbing far exclusive use	Family with female hause- halder, na husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dallars), specified awner	Median cantract rent (dallars), specified renter
Congressianal District 7	555 192	1.7	0.6	403 139	62 715	28.8	208 196	205 554	192 578	73.8	2.2	7.1	2.71	36 400	159
COUNTIES															
8entan	10 218 24 862 19 033 69 804 35 501 51 999 15 841 16 372 29 163 21 107	0.1 0.4 	0.6 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.3	7 128 17 933 13 500 47 239 25 574 34 958 11 074 11 668 21 527 15 260	1 491 3 854 2 569 5 371 4 627 4 542 2 173 2 455 3 585 3 468	31.8 32.6 32.1 29.4 31.1 29.0 31.8 32.8 29.5 33.7	3 955 10 283 7 731 23 639 13 771 18 249 6 976 7 451 10 252 8 818	3 954 10 119 7 516 23 605 13 692 18 165 6 340 6 518 10 137 8 681	3 653 9 232 6 972 22 683 12 967 17 160 5 631 5 954 9 404 7 948	73.2 81.3 76.3 83.3 74.2 79.0 83.4 81.0 78.8 81.7	1.3 3.6 2.7 0.8 1.4 2.5 6.0 4.6 2.6 3.0	6.6 6.9 5.9 6.0 6.4 6.9 5.9 6.3 6.1	2.77 2.67 2.71 3.00 2.66 3.01 2.79 2.71 2.76 2.63	31 300 27 300 29 000 51 100 34 600 39 100 28 300 27 500 37 600 24 800	127 132 119 169 149 162 117 113 151
Tippecanae Vermillian Viga Warren	121 702 18 229 112 385 8 976	1.7 0.1 5.5 —	1.1 0.4 0.8 0.3	93 764 13 136 84 158 6 220	9 927 2 864 14 694 1 095	24.6 33.0 29.4 31.3	43 130 7 464 43 075 3 402	43 067 7 445 42 937 3 378	40 681 6 924 40 278 3 091	59.8 81.6 71.3 76.0	1.1 3.9 2.4 2.4	7.0 7.0 9.4 5.4	2.59 2.61 2.58 2.87	45 400 24 200 28 800 29 200	190 122 154 114
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Crawfardsville city	13 325 43 011 11 311 61 125 21 247	1.1 1.6 - 8.5 2.0	0.5 1.1 0.4 0.8 1.3	10 174 31 879 7 829 47 330 18 393	2 152 5 004 1 445 9 652 1 467	31.2 29.5 29.1 28.8 23.3	5 492 18 324 4 310 24 585 7 524	5 490 18 318 4 310 24 570 7 517	5 204 17 069 4 082 22 984 7 259	63.0 62.6 64.4 64.1 38.3	1.9 1.3 3.6 2.3 1.5	8.4 8.5 10.6 11.3 4.2	2.38 2.48 2.70 2.41 2.32	31 700 37 100 31 800 23 500 67 900	153 180 164 148 231
Cangressianal Oistrict 8	546 744	2.7	0.5	395 151	70 673	30.8	215 060	213 978	200 843	73.9	2.4	8.5	2.67	34 700	154
COUNTIES															
Crawfard (pt.) Daviess Gibsan Greene Knax Lawrence Martin Manrae (pt.) Orange Pike	4 744 27 836 33 156 30 416 41 838 42 472 11 001 56 016 18 677 13 465	0.2 0.4 1.9 - 1.1 0.3 0.1 1.1 1.2	0.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.7 0.5 0.6	3 309 19 477 23 955 21 987 31 257 30 035 7 532 41 185 13 264 9 747	674 3 939 4 733 4 897 6 359 5 450 1 196 4 998 2 619 2 083	30.3 31.1 31.8 33.6 31.5 31.6 29.5 28.4 31.5 33.2	1 982 10 557 13 057 12 625 16 416 16 577 4 115 22 793 7 449 5 440	1 929 10 503 13 005 12 497 16 332 16 440 4 089 22 767 7 379 5 429	1 700 9 878 12 180 11 519 15 481 15 525 3 793 21 326 6 717 5 049	85.7 78.0 79.1 82.7 73.2 81.5 79.9 65.9 81.7 82.9	10.4 3.1 2.6 3.3 2.2 3.8 5.9 2.4 6.5 4.2	9.3 7.7 7.5 6.8 8.1 7.9 8.1 8.5 8.3 6.0	2.79 2.77 2.68 2.61 2.57 2.71 2.85 2.58 2.72 2.64	24 800 28 300 32 200 26 500 29 400 28 900 27 200 40 900 26 800 27 000	98 112 130 117 137 129 106 176 107
Pasey	26 414 19 361 167 515 41 474 12 359	1.1 0.6 7.1 0.7	0.4 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4	18 305 13 608 124 817 27 974 8 699	2 820 2 560 22 995 3 578 1 772	29.2 29.9 31.5 29.1 31.0	9 937 6 975 67 502 14 753 4 882	9 752 6 909 67 401 14 682 4 864	9 075 6 417 64 030 13 735 4 418	77.9 80.8 65.9 82.1 80.5	1.8 3.6 1.0 1.8 3.3	6.8 6.0 10.4 6.4 8.2	2.88 2.93 2.55 2.99 2.76	44 000 36 100 37 100 49 700 31 600	143 117 165 164 123
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bedford city	14 410 18 938 130 496 20 857 11 325	0.4 2.0 8.8 2.0 0.8	0.5 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.3	10 897 15 247 98 366 16 097 8 392	2 671 2 023 19 888 3 260 2 065	37.1 27.5 31.7 29.6 34.5	6 286 8 554 54 210 8 118 4 886	6 281 8 553 54 177 8 112 4 881	5 874 8 132 51 310 7 768 4 552	74.0 46.9 62.0 64.4 69.9	2.0 2.3 1.0 2.1 1.5	9.1 8.6 11.6 10.2 10.6	2.41 2.23 2.46 2.44 2.43	27 900 52 800 33 100 31 500 27 000	126 190 162 152 112
Cangressianal District 9	544 873	1.9	0.6	383 018	56 470	28.4	199 981	197 718	183 931	74.8	3.2	8.2	2.85	36 500	158
COUNTIES															
8arthalamew (pt.) 8rawn Clark Crowfard (pt.) Deorbarn Dubais Fayette (pt.) Flayd Harrisan	10 137 12 377 88 838 5 076 34 291 34 238 26 428 61 169 19 612 27 276	0.6 0.1 4.9 - 0.7 - 1.7 3.6 - 0.5	0.5 0.7 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.6	6 694 8 768 61 494 3 489 23 329 23 475 18 099 43 090 12 909 18 614	704 1 321 7 911 639 3 699 3 898 2 913 6 701 2 137 2 751	28.8 31.2 28.9 29.8 29.5 28.1 29.6 30.3 28.0 29.0	3 383 6 033 33 083 2 144 12 412 11 813 9 983 22 776 6 676 9 972	3 350 5 804 32 924 2 035 12 342 11 692 9 972 22 718 6 549 9 885	3 194 4 432 31 021 1 762 11 486 11 201 9 369 21 459 6 137 9 085	89.1 81.5 69.9 85.5 79.3 80.2 72.1 73.4 79.5 85.2	3.3 7.3 1.5 11.0 3.7 2.4 2.5 1.8 6.1	4.5 5.7 10.4 7.3 8.2 6.2 9.4 10.2 6.2 6.7	3.17 2.78 2.84 2.88 2.96 2.99 2.79 2.82 3.15 2.99	42 300 44 800 36 400 24 200 43 800 43 000 33 900 37 900 38 900 37 100	156 159 184 101 154 151 146 151 126 135
Jacksan Jeffersan Jennings Lennings Manrae (pt.) Ohia Perry Ripley Scatt Switzerland Unian Washingtan (pt.)	36 523 30 419 22 854 42 769 5 114 19 346 24 398 20 422 7 153 6 860 9 573	0.4 1.3 0.9 4.6 0.9 0.1 - 0.2 0.3	0.4 0.4 0.4 1.7 0.3 0.3 0.5 1.1 0.8 0.3	25 500 21 585 15 510 36 881 3 598 13 586 16 587 5 033 4 705 6 365	4 552 3 414 2 240 2 143 678 2 557 3 185 2 203 1 046 848 930	30.2 29.4 28.5 22.1 31.3 30.3 29.6 28.5 32.7 30.1	13 885 11 159 7 817 13 420 2 170 7 335 9 183 7 277 3 203 2 627 3 630	13 771 11 043 7 770 13 212 2 014 7 312 9 089 7 240 2 868 2 605 3 523	12 955 10 288 7 312 12 626 1 819 6 760 8 202 6 728 2 547 2 410 3 138	80.4 75.4 82.4 40.1 78.2 82.6 79.7 81.1 80.4 72.9	2.9 4.1 2.4 4.0 3.9 5.1 3.5 7.0 1.7	7.4 9.0 8.3 6.5 7.4 7.2 6.9 9.7 7.3 6.6	2.79 2.78 2.98 2.27 2.79 2.84 2.94 3.01 2.80 2.84 3.05	34 000 34 800 32 900 41 600 35 600 35 500 36 100 27 900 28 400 31 700 26 000	156 163 148 178 117 130 128 133 114 128

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Persans of Spanish arigin may be of any race.

### Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

			Perso	ins						Hous	ing units				
et 6		Perc	ent		Age							Occupied			
The State Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Total	8lack	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, na husband present	Persons per unit	Medion value (dollors), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Congressional District 9—Con.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bloomington city (pt.) Clarksville town Columbus city (pt.) Connersville city Jeffersonville city	33 106 15 164 47 17 023 21 220	5.7 3.0 10.6 2.6 12.9	2.0 0.5 - 0.5 0.6	29 571 11 032 29 11 963 15 029	1 373 1 648 1 2 312 2 432	21.6 29.7 26.7 30.8 29.7	9 154 6 218 19 6 739 8 379	9 150 6 215 19 6 734 8 368	8 808 5 792 16 6 322 7 972	30.5 60.1 43.8 65.7 58.4	2.5 0.6 - 2.4 1.1	6.8 10.9 12.5 11.5 14.5	2.17 2.57 2.94 2.65 2.62	42 300 34 300 65 000 30 300 32 200	174 193 <b>29</b> 5 146
Madison city New Albany city Seymour city	12 472 37 103 15 050	2.0 5.2 0.8	0.4 0.6 0.6	9 257 27 104 10 654	1 805 5 207 2 066	33.5 31.6 29.8	4 990 14 834 5 977	4 986 14 826 5 974	4 638 14 042 5 665	64.6 64.5 73.6	1.6 1.6 1.1	11.3 12.7 9.9	2.53 2.60 2.62	35 200 33 100 34 200	166 151 169
Congressional District 10	541 811	27.4	1.0	384 402	57 747	28.4	218 896	218 802	199 793	57.0	1.2	14.9	2.66	28 400	164
Marion (pt.)	541 811	27.4	1.0	384 402	57 747	28.4	218 896	218 802	199 793	57.0	1.2	14.9	2.66	28 400	164
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beech Grove city (pt.) Indianapolis city (pt.) Lawrence city (pt.) Speedway town	5 959 501 243 18 716 12 641	29.2 10.7 1.9	0.4 1.0 1.9 0.7	4 555 353 069 13 877 10 280	1 000 52 960 947 1 900	35.2 28.2 26.2 35.1	2 225 201 666 7 473 5 958	2 223 201 579 7 469 5 957	2 167 183 570 6 849 5 682	77.1 57.1 52.6 53.7	1.0 1.3 0.9 0.6	9.9 15.3 11.6 8.1	2.60 2.68 2.48 2.22	32 900 27 600 33 000 45 500	158 159 217 227

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be af any race.

### Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Doto are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	[Doto ore extimo	nes bosed on o	somple, see init	odociion, For mi	edining or symbo	ls, see Introducti	on. For desimino	ons or terms, se	e oppenaix of		
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 1D
URBAN AND RURAL											
Total personsUrbon	3 525 071	<b>547 127</b> 527 726	<b>553 381</b> 362 45D	<b>558 107</b> 352 485	553 698 32D D5D	548 223 266 4D8	<b>540 986</b> 343 480	555 192 258 425	<b>546 735</b> 300 67D	<b>544 917</b> 251 519	541 858 541 858 541 858
Inside urbanized areas Dutside urbanized oreas	924 02D	494 214 33 512	213 885 148 565	286 262 66 223	236 592 83 458	97 981 168 427	246 242 97 238	17D 25D 88 175	183 D28 117 642	13D 739 12D 78D	<b>5</b> 41 858
Rurol	1 965 153 276 154	19 401 621	190 931 27 973	2D5 622 23 813	233 648 47 2D9	281 815 42 382	197 5D6 25 97D	296 767 36 364	246 D65 <b>3</b> 1 676	293 398 4D 146	Ξ
ANCESTRY											
Total personsSingle oncestry group	5 490 224 2 495 713	547 127 318 9D3	553 381 231 361	558 107 256 087	553 698 264 821	548 223 212 581	540 986 215 767	<b>555 192</b> 197 757	546 735 255 768	<b>544 917</b> 254 47D	541 858 288 198
DutchEnglish	4D 232 676 564	3 762 28 284	3 965 92 966	5 559 42 822	4 332 56 1D5	6 63D 6D 649	3 7D8 82 7D5	4 438 74 938	3 D21 91 958	2 449 8D <b>3</b> 70	2 368 65 767
French German	46 984 739 223	2 395 31 799	4 376 69 19D	4 D87 89 154	6 719 122 947	4 351 7D 812	4 42D 58 763	4 726 55 484	6 285 92 668	6 086 1D7 253	3 539 41 153
GreekHungorian	9 422 18 382	4 D95 5 158	353 67D	791 7 429	592 786	1 171	747 564	422 972	275 367	313 385	663 665
Irish Italian	228 213 33 674	16 351 5 71 <b>5</b>	26 572 2 957	2D 127 5 368	17 528 2 736	2D 796 3 966	24 222 2 8D5	21 762 3 5D4	28 521 1 734	29 295 1 846	23 039 3 043
NorwegionPolish	6 140 73 018	806 27 716	48D 1 6D3	841 24 136	604 2 7D5	612 7 242	713 2 439	9D5 2 327	472 1 779	384 1 411	323 1 660
PortugueseRussion	786 5 597	1 550	5D 263	178 77D	275	111 323	91 843	53 334	63 338	35 443	54 458
Scottish Swedish	21 949 17 4DD	1 43D 3 D89	2 512 1 D12	1 992 3 534	1 959 1 919	2 191 2 199	2 696 1 376	3 D17 1 967	2 527 846	1 863 625	1 762 833
Ukrainian Dther	3 278 574 851	1 229 185 44D	67 24 325	5 <b>3</b> 9 48 76D	353 45 194	317 29 825	221 29 454	12D 22 788	175 24 739	1D3 21 609	154 142 717
Multiple ancestry group	1 746 262 1 248 249	162 54D	172 D41 149 979	209 642	188 169 100 708	196 186	186 909	183 552	162 461	155 87D	128 892
Ancestry not specified Not reported	764 751	65 684 41 456	79 446	92 <b>3</b> 78 58 885	65 41D	139 456 97 352	138 31D 79 688	173 883 126 32D	128 5D6 77 524	134 577 68 9D6	124 768 69 764
Selected multiple oncestry groups: English ond other group(s)	679 571	46 116	75 833	67 136	69 396	73 488	83 718	78 414	7D 688	62 847	51 935
French and other group(s)  Germon and other group(s)	221 354 1 D36 921	15 302 76 2D1	19 156 103 693	25 D75 127 616	32 939 13D 929	23 261 116 813	22 2DD 1D9 878	22 316 1D5 DD4	22 <b>52</b> 9 96 697	21 8D4 98 293	16 772 71 797
Irish ond other group(s) Itolian and other group(s)	789 731 52 366	65 27D 8 775	84 170 4 494	84 113 7 736	75 552 4 223	83 954 6 709	83 966 5 18D	84 454 4 986	82 917 2 96D	80 618 3 D63	64 717 4 24D
Polish and other group(s)	82 502	25 DD8	3 DID	2D 87D	5 621	11 906	4 670	4 177	2 445	2 337	2 458
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	5 244 440	543 040	524 089	542 202	544 440	522 403	520 122	E00 40/	F2F 700	502 000	520 550
In households Fomily householder Nonfomily householder: Mole	5 344 469 1 461 645 185 081	541 243 142 558 19 973	536 988 149 671 16 4D9	543 282 15D 1D2 17 827	544 668 146 921 18 D35	533 401 148 264 15 206	532 133 149 422 17 5D1	<b>522 496</b> 144 993 18 288	535 780 149 918 18 39D	523 928 142 600 16 664	530 550 137 196 26 788
Female	281 649 1 243 664	22 413 111 829	27 712 13D D3D	29 123 129 117	27 593 126 944	24 435 129 954	27 647 131 322	29 578 127 403	32 683 129 300	24 654 124 233	35 811 103 532
Dther relatives		233 854 1D 616	202 D65	2D5 728 11 385	214 760 10 415	207 581 7 961	197 161 9 D8D	189 647 12 587	195 225 1D 264	2D6 D24 9 753	2D8 143 19 D80
Persons per household	2.77	2.93	2.77	2.76	2.83	2.84	2.7 <b>3</b>	2.71	2.67	2.85	2.66
Persons per fomily	3.26	3.42	3.22	3.23	3.33	3.28	3.20	3.19	3.16	3.32	3.27
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD Households	1 928 375	184 944	193 792	197 052	192 549	187 905	194 570	192 859	200 991	183 918	199 795
1 person2 persons	411 741 599 993	38 D14   51 781	38 854 61 285	41 567 63 442	4D 278 59 266	36 D18 58 D9D	40 011 62 993	41 484 62 532	45 865 64 771	36 534 55 51D	53 116 6D 323
3 persons 4 persons	341 979 317 185	34 108 30 082	35 548 33 568	34 D27 32 239	32 735 32 286	33 397 33 8D6	34 317   33 728	33 81D 31 694	35 65D 31 714	34 116   31 639	34 271 26 429
5 persons6 or more persons	158 921 98 556	17 005   13 9 <b>5</b> 4	16 027 8 510	16 D31 9 746	17 D83 10 9D1	16 967 9 627	15 549   7 972	15 49D 7 <b>84</b> 9	14 836 8 155	15 963 1D 156	13 97D 11 686
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families With own children under 18 yeors	1 <b>461 645</b> 779 610	142 558 78 086	149 671 80 545	150 102 78 D36	146 921 8D 524	148 264 81 287	<b>149 422</b> 79 158	144 993 74 915	149 918 76 317	142 600 77 785	137 196 72 957
Married-couple fomilies With own children under 18 years	1 246 362	112 618 60 389	129 912 68 135	129 365 65 494	127 016 68 285	130 615 7D 798	131 606 68 258	128 091 65 543	130 103 65 135	124 164 67 5D2	102 872 51 215
Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years	175 109 111 290	24 626 15 876	16 027 1D 6D7	16 908 1D 819	15 901 10 454	14 172 8 984	14 638 9 218	<b>13 507</b> 7 949	16 158 9 7D1	14 617 8 592	<b>28 555</b> 19 D9D
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons in group quarters Inmate of mental hospital	1 <b>45 755</b> 5 6D6	<b>5 884</b> 95	16 393 918	14 825	9 <b>030</b> 934	14 822 1 547	8 853 62	<b>32</b> 696 34	10 955 512	<b>20 989</b> 592	11 308 903
Inmote of home for the ogedInmote of other institution	40 112 14 987	1 872 2 727	4 775 728	3 759 773	4 272 495	4 512 1 116	4 432 2 3D1	4 361 3 69D	5 2D5 49D	3 286 1 342	9D3 3 638 1 325 2 6D4
In college dormitary Other, in group quarters	72 654 12 <b>3</b> 96	715 475	8 6D1 1 371	8 982 1 3D2	1 831 1 498	6 324	1 255 803	23 566 1 D45	3 857 891	14 919 85D	2 6D4 2 838
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 15 years and over	1 996 014 537 066	196 596 58 588	199 328 49 853	202 771 53 298	198 078 52 728	198 068 48 579	196 734 46 176	211 085 63 242	<b>200 978</b> 49 960	199 852 56 114	192 524 58 528
Single	1 275 854 2D 557	116 666 3 230	132 254 1 688	53 298 131 979 2 128	129 39D 1 457	133 281 1 5D4	134 225	131 341	132 922 1 504	126 925 1 573	1D6 871 4 615
Widowed Divorced	46 631 115 906	5 220 12 892	4 273 11 260	4 374   1D 992	4 27D 10 233	4 567 1D 137	3 729 11 225	4 652 1D 371	5 522 11 D70	4 679 10 561	5 <b>3</b> 45 17 165
Female, 15 years and over	2 187 977	211 973	223 422	222 880	215 751	214 290	217 050	222 145	223 717	214 558	222 191 53 613
SingleNow morried, except separated	455 992 1 271 023	49 4DD 114 924	44 535 132 499	45 786 131 698	44 4D3 129 184	40 337 132 579 1 997	4D 299 133 7DD	48 742 129 851 1 941	41 74D 132 231	47 137 127 D79 2 21D	107 278 7 312
Separated Widowed Divorced	31 363 259 465 17D 134	5 317 24 535 17 797	2 763 26 097 17 528	3 268 26 511 15 617	2 428 24 244 15 492	1 997   24 776   14 6D1	2 D96 23 948 17 D07	1 941 27 181 14 43D	2 D31 3D 707 17 008	23 703 14 429	27 763 26 225
FERTILITY	170 134	17 797	17 328	13 017	13 472	14 001	17 007	14 430	17 008	14 427	20 223
Women 15 to 44 years	1 279 707	126 393	131 672	126 874	126 743	126 812	127 168	13D 341	123 138	130 047	130 519
Children ever born Per 1,000 women	1 774 149 1 386	182 641 1 445	181 484 1 378	175 634 1 384	184 634 1 457	185 289 1 461	174 259 1 37D	167 973 1 289	166 2D5 1 35D	176 381 1 356	179 649 1 376

### Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Oato ore estimates bosed an a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. Far definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts  MAINTY AND PLACE OF BERTH  Tody person  1 90 727 90 737 120 838 140 90 80 80 737 120 838 140 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90												
Section   Sect	Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5	Oistrict 6	Oistrict 7	0istrict 8	Oistrict 9	Oistrict 10
Parent S n T year   190	Total persons  Native  8am in State af residence  8am in different State  8om abroad, at sea, etc  Foreign born	5 388 422 3 894 780 1 472 190 21 452	519 571 328 716 185 281 5 574	548 256 411 410 135 345 1 501	543 941 380 309 161 287 2 345	545 038 411 076 132 304 1 658	539 395 395 233 142 263 1 899	532 536 388 621 141 972 1 943	546 807 417 354 127 579 1 874	541 752 41 <b>9</b> 833 120 580 1 339	538 610 375 102 162 049 1 459	532 516 367 126 163 530 1 860
## Famou I gener and core ## 387, 346	SPEAK ENGLISH  Persons 5 to 17 years  Speak anly English at home	1 157 477 43 154 18 092 16 233 1 859 25 062 22 756	113 258 11 188 8 262 7 449 813 2 926 2 821	120 472 2 519 1 125 995 130 1 1 394 1 300	114 643 5 666 1 720 1 592 128 3 946 3 440	118 471 7 245 1 391 1 215 176 5 854 5 014	121 559 3 272 1 128 1 019 109 2 144 2 049	118 440 3 001 929 814 115 2 072 1 986	111 414 2 449 802 693 109 1 647 1 516	109 857 2 540 578 528 50 1 962 1 839	118 119 2 261 782 692 90 1 479 1 365	111 244 3 013 1 375 1 236 139 1 638 1 426
## PRINT VEHICLE OCCUPANCY    Works in years and over   2 96 432   212 97   222 223   29 674   235 774   2	Persons 18 years and over  Speak a language other than English at hame  Spanish language spaken at hame  Speak English very well ar well  Speak English nat well ar nat at all  Other language spoken at hame	3 871 249 3 704 563 166 686 50 757 42 848 7 909 115 929 105 864	376 226 326 239 49 987 23 364 18 317 5 047 26 623 23 273	390 593 382 505 8 088 2 766 2 518 248 5 322 4 953	394 735 368 837 25 898 4 498 3 942 556 21 400 19 866	381 934 363 900 18 034 3 582 3 211 371 14 452 13 361	380 065 367 408 12 657 3 263 2 930 333 9 394 8 652	381 793 371 945 9 848 2 643 2 387 256 7 205 6 551	403 308 392 758 10 550 2 716 2 391 325 7 834 7 401	394 668 385 184 9 484 1 953 1 795 158 7 531 6 987	383 271 372 934 10 337 2 269 2 088 181 8 068 7 513	384 656 372 853 11 803 3 703 3 269 434 8 100 7 307
Ger mehrs of various and provided in the control of	PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY											
SCHOOL PROLIMENT  Persons 3 years aid and over evrolled in school. 1 460 344 187 445 153 373 130 043 147 274 146 310 166 141 133 509 154 272 130 413 147 1496	Car, truck, ar van Orive alane Carpool Public transportation Walked anly Other means Warked at home	2 064 258 1 604 362 459 896 39 800 110 784 23 118 58 472	193 776 153 394 40 382 6 795 8 848 1 394 1 579	210 641 165 535 45 106 2 063 10 954 2 442 6 132	215 544 171 075 44 469 3 567 11 652 3 074 6 137	209 836 165 154 44 682 4 225 10 608 2 466 8 139	205 018 161 728 43 290 893 12 460 2 556 7 466	222 336 176 700 45 636 1 694 6 997 1 981 5 603	204 923 156 643 48 280 2 204 16 665 2 812 6 743	203 897 156 293 47 604 2 100 11 028 2 152 6 910	193 334 142 458 50 876 1 558 12 345 2 518 7 547	204 953 155 382 49 571 14 701 9 227 1 723 2 216
Number yeshool	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		140 445				147 274					
Person 25 years old and over	Nursery school Public Private Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years) Public Private High school (1 to 4 years) Public Private Callege Public	56 291 18 874 37 417 810 756 729 923 80 833 370 807 347 982 22 825 252 490 198 930	6 609 3 377 3 232 84 346 71 941 12 405 40 996 37 833 3 163 17 694 14 557	5 195 1 528 3 667 83 121 76 721 6 400 38 073 36 728 1 345 27 184 23 893	6 365 2 206 4 159 82 175 72 671 9 504 36 461 33 677 2 784 25 042 11 381	7 148 2 033 5 115 85 599 72 444 13 155 37 250 33 684 3 566 19 166 14 312	5 473 1 513 3 960 84 157 78 588 5 569 38 772 37 686 1 086 18 872 10 128	6 176 1 367 4 809 81 792 75 389 6 403 38 642 36 347 2 295 17 700 13 905	4 987 1 741 3 246 76 602 72 810 3 792 35 719 34 528 1 191 48 833 43 871	4 556 1 452 3 104 74 682 67 571 7 111 34 781 32 424 2 357 22 490 17 812	3 531 1 497 2 034 80 903 74 099 6 804 36 317 34 489 1 828 33 522 31 470	6 251 2 160 4 091 77 379 67 689 9 690 33 796 30 586 3 210 21 987 17 601
Blementary (0 fo 8 years)	Persons 25 years old and aver	3 135 772	303 800	316 879	323 259	312 702	311 185	322 424	311 777	324 681	303 289	305 776
Persons 5 years and over	Elementary (0 ta 8 years)  High school: 1 ta 3 years  4 years  Callege: 1 ta 3 years  4 or more years  Percent high school graduates	519 044 535 242 1 309 020 379 876 392 590	55 705 58 299 124 458 36 353 28 985	50 750 54 221 136 917 36 333 38 658	50 912 57 475 133 481 39 553 41 838	44 358 49 327 137 597 44 310 37 110	51 844 143 330 36 347 34 376	37 179 42 870 132 356 46 731 63 288	44 446 49 960 136 074 36 404 44 893	66 059 54 702 130 619 35 976 37 325	68 075 50 966 122 032 30 233 31 983	56 272 65 578 112 156 37 636 34 134
Civilian persons 16 years and over	Persons 5 years and over  Same house Oifferent hause in United States Same caunty Oifferent county Same State Different State Narrheast Narrheast Narrh Central South West Abroad  Abroad	2 778 033 2 263 958 1 394 380 869 578 485 371 384 207 41 238 178 730 123 765 40 474	298 887 198 675 144 924 53 751 21 990 31 761 2 726 18 221 8 151 2 663	273 337 238 633 148 529 90 104 59 874 30 230 3 264 13 066 11 120 2 780	288 611 223 224 138 233 84 991 34 323 50 668 7 352 26 508 11 591 5 217	286 447 218 619 143 169 75 450 40 272 35 178 3 482 18 546 8 974 4 176	273 612 228 253 137 896 90 357 51 758 38 599 3 555 21 924 9 189 3 931	264 746 235 675 133 135 102 540 61 621 40 919 6 282 17 308 13 130 4 199	271 268 241 663 119 481 122 182 81 297 40 885 5 117 19 961 11 216 4 591	286 998 217 800 134 787 83 013 47 192 35 821 2 851 13 756 14 623 4 591	277 978 222 086 118 676 103 410 56 101 47 309 3 559 17 607 22 596 3 547	256 149 239 330 175 550 63 780 30 943 32 837 3 050 11 833 13 175 4 779
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	Civilian persons 16 years and aver Veteran Percent of civilian persons 16 years and aver Male veteran	685 737 16.8 664 097	69 517 17.5 67 129	69 644 16.9 67 391	69 845 16.8 67 741	65 767 16.3 63 768	68 622 17.2 66 <b>39</b> 5	71 755 17.8 69 846	70 005 16.5 67 822	69 340 16.8 67 151	65 702 16.3 63 916	65 540 16.3 62 938
With a work disability	Noninstitutional persons 16 ta 64 years			352 037	352 036		343 480	345 605	356 805	341 985	345 608	345 211
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years 3 473 591 347 142 352 037 352 036 343 682 343 480 345 605 356 805 341 985 345 608 345 211 With a public transportation disability 48 086 6 279 4 783 4 189 3 773 3 668 3 949 3 899 5 122 5 098 7 326	With a wark disability	277 282 160 614	29 084 17 788	28 192 16 518	24 817 13 327	23 612 12 755	26 048 14 783	23 794 13 232	26 553 15 181	31 721 19 942	29 517 17 495	33 <b>9</b> 44 19 5 <b>93</b>
With a public transportation disability 73 046 6 474 7 211 7 591 6 321 5 679 6 238 7 828 8 852 7 531 9 321	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years With a public transpartation disability	48 086	6 279	4 783	4 189	3 773	3 668	3 949	3 899	5 122	5 098	7 326
	With a public transportation disability											

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Ooto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix 8]

	Uoto ore estimo	ores based on a	somple, see intr	oduction. For m	eoning of symbo	ls, see Introduction	on. For definition	ons of ferms, se	e oppendix 8)		
The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	District 4	Oistrict 5	District 6	Oistrict 7	District 8	Oistrict 9	Oistrict 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS  Persans 16 years and aver  Lobor force  Percent of persons 16 yeors ond over  Civilion lobor force  Employed  Unemployed  Percent of civilion lobor force  Not in lobor force  Femole, 16 years and aver  Lobor force  Percent of femole, 16 yeors ond over  Civilian labor force  Employed  Unemployed  Percent of ficilion labor force  Not in lobor force  Femole, 16 years and aver  With own children under 6 yeors  In lobor force  With own children under 6 yeors  In lobor force  With own children to 17 yeors only  In lobor force	4 080 934 2 575 284 33.1 2 566 755 2 366 263 200 492 7.8 1 505 650 2 138 272 1 077 587 50.4 1 076 328 992 618 8 3 710 7.8 1 060 685 2 138 272 352 756 166 157 432 030 276 698	397 813 244 877 61.6 61.6 224 755 221 456 23 299 9.5 152 936 207 060 97 799 47.2 97 778 87 916 9 862 10.1 109 261 207 060 37 681 14 846 42 294 23 964	411 992 260 696 63.3 260 335 239 712 20 623 7.9 151 296 218 268 109 582 109 529 100 905 8 624 7.9 108 633 218 268 34 765 16 874 45 939 29 382	415 836 268 552 64.6 268 321 247 109 21 212 7.9 147 284 218 178 113 451 52.0 113 424 103 895 9 529 8.4 104 727 218 178 36 178 16 851 16 851 178 142 28 193	403 513 266 954 66.2 266 707 245 618 7,99 136 559 210 890 113 097 53.6 113 081 104 649 7,5 97 793 210 890 37 286 18 994 43 155 29 426	401 669 256 936 64.0 254 332 233 196 21 136 8.3 144 733 209 204 105 144 105 144 105 16 87 104 891 95 761 9 130 8,7 104 060 209 204 36 484 16 778 44 844 428 849	403 127 263 795 65.4 263 074 245 415 17 659 6.7 139 332 211 773 110 329 52.1 110 217 102 728 6.8 101 444 211 773 32 741 15 568 46 631 30 217	423 402 254 630 60.1 254 241 14 929 5.9 168 772 217 476 104 400 104 355 98 252 6 103 5.8 113 076 217 476 32 818 14 568 41 962 26 181	414 230 249 927 60.3 249 646 232 306 6.9 164 303 218 354 102 688 47.0 102 660 95 858 6 802 6.6 115 660 218 354 34 281 15 590 42 066 25 854	404 018 246 048 246 048 60.9 245 694 224 478 8.6 157 970 209 456 100 932 48.2 100 896 91 626 9 270 9.2 108 524 209 456 35 713 17 040 42 668 26 511	405 334 262 869 64.9 259 650 237 661 21 989 8.5 142 465 217 613 120 162 55.2 119 497 111 028 8 469 7.1 97 451 217 613 34 809 19 048 40 426 28 121
Emplayed persons 16 years and aver  Frivate wage and salory workers  Federal government workers  Stote government workers  Local government workers  Self-employed workers  Unpaid family workers	2 366 263 1 873 610 60 986 88 258 180 422 150 190 12 797	221 456 187 083 4 448 3 959 18 938 6 423 605	239 712 187 316 5 281 11 061 19 035 15 642 1 377	247 109 205 025 3 618 3 777 17 486 15 635 1 568	245 618 201 675 4 146 4 413 17 073 16 630 1 681	233 196 184 399 4 760 4 846 19 450 18 189 1 552	245 415 196 011 6 160 7 031 17 768 17 286 1 159	239 312 176 094 6 180 19 525 18 337 17 743 1 433	232 306 178 221 7 323 9 796 18 028 17 425 1 513	224 478 168 703 7 455 12 424 16 933 17 435 1 528	237 661 189 083 11 615 11 426 17 374 7 782 381
OCCUPATION  Emplayed persons 16 years and aver	2 366 263 447 790 199 750 248 034 655 370 60 481 219 621 375 268 307 527 9 990 29 763 267 774 66 070 329 850 559 650 318 830 122 968 117 858	221 456 34 444 13 82 0 606 59 490 5 189 18 237 36 064 30 058 653 3 897 25 508 977 37 037 59 450 27 076 15 770 16 604	239 712 47 512 21 896 25 616 69 795 6 317 23 245 40 233 30 541 1 017 2 983 26 541 7 317 7 31 209 53 3894 10 127 10 317	247 109 48 694 23 554 25 140 67 918 5 444 24 572 37 902 30 590 933 3 026 26 631 5 833 34 121 59 953 36 377 12 537 11 039	245 618 45 407 21 195 24 212 67 142 6 109 22 174 38 859 30 138 801 2 330 27 007 8 680 33 249 61 002 36 938 12 817 11 247	233 196 39 982 17 217 22 765 55 810 4 429 20 775 30 606 29 674 870 2 467 26 337 10 165 37 343 60 222 36 137 12 537 11 548	245 415 61 907 29 699 32 208 74 660 6 697 29 120 38 843 26 501 906 2 772 22 823 5 718 30 130 46 499 28 959 8 870 8 670	239 312 46 445 18 785 27 660 67 321 8 295 20 737 38 289 33 061 1 105 3 472 28 484 4 32 741 50 780 27 113 12 452 11 215	232 306 43 014 18 4377 59 708 5 838 21 110 32 760 31 080 1 200 2 521 27 359 8 439 34 731 55 33 472 13 980 11 912	224 478 39 104 17 256 21 848 55 928 5 006 18 526 32 396 28 501 944 2 503 25 054 8 786 32 105 60 054 34 679 12 739 12 636	237 661 41 281 17 879 23 402 77 598 7 157 21 125 49 316 37 383 1 561 3 792 32 030 1 191 27 184 53 024 53 024 1 139 1 1 139 12 1 139
INDUSTRY  Emplayed persons 16 years and aver  Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining Construction Monufocturing Nonduroble goods Ouroble goods Tronsportation Communications and other public utilities Wholesale trade Retoil trade Finance, insurance, and reol estate Business and repoir services Personal, entertoimment, and recreation services Personal, entertoimment, and recreation services Health services Health services Educational services Other professional and related services Public administration	2 366 263 80 734 119 249 731 800 171 978 559 822 91 774 62 803 93 926 386 804 119 281 70 867 79 928 446 209	221 456 952 9 891 87 912 11 593 76 319 9 407 6 010 5 696 35 501 9 625 5 746 6 407 36 686 14 111 15 867 6 708 7 623	239 712 8 145 11 149 73 995 14 800 59 195 8 050 6 549 9 441 40 703 12 476 6 551 7 934 46 424 46 424 21 858 8 119 8 295	247 109 6 536 11 761 86 507 22 765 63 742 9 073 6 022 9 699 10 913 7 966 7 776 44 098 14 686 20 651 8 761 6 259	245 618 9 557 11 395 81 285 61 7 541 63 744 111 059 6 800 11 133 39 512 13 995 7 734 7 302 40 628 17 218 15 847 7 563 5 218	233 196 11 245 12 502 79 814 13 998 65 816 7 967 5 556 8 089 37 403 9 348 5 300 6 826 42 935 16 732 19 543 6 660 6 211	245 415 6 740 11 291 70 788 16 071 54 717 7 530 5 777 11 762 41 728 18 368 8 330 7 938 46 105 17 822 18 136 10 147 9 058	239 312 11 330 13 008 61 188 20 339 40 849 9 429 6 957 8 801 40 022 10 660 6 520 8 168 54 334 15 323 31 888 7 123 8 895	232 306 14 752 14 787 59 145 17 859 41 286 9 010 6 053 10 072 37 111 9 245 7 289 8 888 46 431 17 714 21 003 7 714 9 523	224 478 10 239 13 311 71 754 20 602 51 152 8 212 6 342 7 266 33 979 9 038 5 388 7 915 42 543 14 550 21 504 6 489 8 491	237 661 1 238 10 154 59 412 16 410 43 002 12 037 6 737 11 967 40 346 15 613 10 043 10 774 46 025 21 359 15 343 9 323 13 315
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979  Male, 16 years and aver, in labor farce in 1979_ Worked in 1979	1 620 413 1 602 815 1 061 732 213 219 327 864 1 406 112 1 002 898 301 839 13.8	154 999 152 406 101 186 22 184 29 036 135 992 96 399 31 682 14.7	163 392 161 585 109 014 20 624 31 947 142 323 103 173 29 218	167 331 165 607 109 521 22 597 33 489 145 272 103 678 31 687 13.3	164 086 162 925 109 226 24 516 29 183 142 935 102 820 29 253 13.0	162 321 160 700 108 769 21 591 30 340 143 080 103 218 30 042 13.8	163 270 161 777 115 567 18 857 27 353 142 943 109 754 24 871 13.9	173 694 172 196 106 583 20 969 44 644 147 741 99 782 30 907	159 322 157 765 104 582 20 582 32 601 138 131 98 653 29 258 13.9	160 207 158 690 101 358 20 640 36 692 137 835 95 182 31 418 13.7	151 791 149 164 95 926 20 659 32 579 129 860 90 239 33 503 15.2
Female, 16 years and aver, in labar farce in 1979 Worked in 1979 50 to 52 weeks 1 to 39 weeks 1 to 39 weeks Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks With unemplayment in 1979 Meon weeks af unemployment	1 247 948 1 220 319 606 380 166 554 447 385 828 673 488 101 243 477 13.9	110 599 106 152 51 977 15 294 38 881 69 043 40 977 23 916 16.1	127 969 125 005 61 476 16 202 47 327 83 275 48 970 24 612 14.3	131 289 129 017 62 799 18 747 47 471 85 340 49 523 26 268 13.2	128 061 125 919 65 111 17 762 43 046 85 052 51 443 23 212 13.1	122 593 120 050 57 488 16 579 45 983 80 252 45 099 24 316 14.0	126 471 124 162 64 531 16 480 43 151 85 178 52 533 21 667 13.4	127 212 125 176 58 174 16 077 50 925 83 169 46 130 23 061 11.6	119 257 116 715 58 079 15 922 42 714 79 979 46 735 24 044 14.4	119 556 116 578 55 390 16 019 45 169 79 390 44 878 25 384 14.4	134 941 131 545 71 355 17 472 42 718 97 995 61 813 26 997 14.0
Persons 16 years and over with unemplayment in 1979	<b>545 316</b> 184 785	<b>55 598</b> 20 773	<b>53 830</b> 18 581	<b>57 955</b> 18 829	<b>52 465</b> 16 787	<b>54 358</b> 18 619	<b>46 538</b> 15 542	<b>53 968</b> 15 553	<b>53 302</b> 18 599	<b>56 802</b> 19 697	<b>60 500</b> 21 805
No warkers	1 461 645 149 859 491 968 819 818	142 558 16 785 53 959 71 814	149 671 14 521 50 451 84 699	150 102 14 896 48 832 86 374	146 921 13 291 46 099 87 531	148 264 13 263 49 773 85 228	149 422 13 449 48 546 87 427	144 993 14 644 48 505 81 844	149 918 18 371 50 750 80 797	142 600 14 980 48 824 78 796	137 196 15 659 46 229 75 308

### Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Doto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	footo ore estim	oles pased on o	somple, see iiiii	oduction. For it	leoning of symbo	ols, see Introduct	ion. For dethin	ons or rerms, se	e obbenuix of		
The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3	Oistrict 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 1D
INCOME IN 1979  Households Less than 55,000 \$5,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$7,499 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more  Medion	1 928 375 220 548 144 356 146 770 296 244 290 333 264 554 333 841 163 920 67 809 \$17 582 \$20 134	184 944 22 263 11 423 10 257 19 903 22 864 26 885 39 854 22 679 8 816 \$20 983 \$22 492	193 792 21 342 14 197 14 566 29 884 30 102 27 103 33 863 16 237 6 498 \$17 736 \$20 113	197 052 20 144 909 15 435 31 774 31 834 27 821 33 101 15 287 6 747 \$17 463 \$20 168	192 549 18 351 13 463 14 295 31 154 30 370 27 925 34 481 15 836 6 674 \$18 058 \$20 513	187 905 18 433 12 437 13 612 27 719 28 297 26 411 35 442 18 406 7 148 \$18 814 \$21 093	194 570 16 068 11 500 12 538 26 069 28 045 26 919 38 615 22 844 15 22 844 15 22 844 15 22 844 16 23 820	192 859 22 200 16 124 15 716 31 444 28 959 26 015 31 992 14 735 5 4 735 15 829 \$19 226	200 991 28 609 18 433 17 603 32 833 29 322 25 328 29 539 13 277 6 047 \$15 468 \$18 314	183 918 24 141 15 269 15 618 31 370 29 302 25 088 27 807 11 246 4 077 \$15 884 \$18 053	199 795 28 997 16 601 17 130 34 094 31 238 25 059 29 147 13 373 4 156 \$15 466 \$17 704
Fomilies Less than \$5,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more Medion Mean	84 779 76 340 92 282 213 309 236 969 232 225 308 525 153 879 63 337 \$20 535 \$22 863	142 558 10 626 6 391 6 598 14 100 17 264 22 182 36 044 21 115 8 238 \$23 599 \$25 108	149 671 8 630 7 642 9 409 21 831 25 013 24 175 31 475 15 448 6 048 \$20 438 \$22 642	150 102 7 349 7 642 9 745 23 078 26 155 24 694 30 913 14 291 6 235 \$20 199 \$22 794	146 921 6 917 6 584 8 522 21 993 24 881 24 828 32 132 14 796 6 268 \$20 841 \$23 162	148 264 7 171 6 468 8 917 20 606 23 887 23 606 33 393 17 413 6 803 \$21 434 \$23 621	149 422 5 856 5 365 7 396 17 612 21 819 23 070 35 464 21 507 11 333 \$23 466 \$26 975	144 993 7 655 8 036 9 685 22 675 24 305 23 336 30 000 13 985 5 316 \$20 027 \$22 097	149 918 9 609 10 273 11 349 25 108 25 108 27 472 12 470 5 556 \$18 612 \$21 167	142 600 9 345 8 932 10 533 24 263 25 472 23 097 26 368 10 731 3 859 \$18 497 \$20 494	137 196 11 621 9 007 10 128 22 043 23 030 20 299 25 264 12 123 3 681 \$18 392 \$20 352
Unrelated individuals 15 years and ever Less than \$2,000	\$8 673 \$7 142	52 770 5 943 3 398 8 119 7 462 3 993 7 585 12 156 3 808 306 \$8 700 \$11 132	63 978 10 602 6 025 11 572 10 485 5 310 9 743 7 961 1 979 301 \$5 961 \$8 346	67 331 10 325 5 696 11 796 11 313 6 227 11 234 8 646 1 724 370 \$6 419 \$8 586	58 043 5 702 3 594 9 387 11 153 6 076 11 282 8 842 1 723 284 \$7 766 \$9 596	53 854 7 075 4 799 9 383 9 475 4 799 8 729 7 213 2 121 260 \$6 666 \$8 971	55 213 4 514 3 052 7 845 9 563 51 044 10 400 3 043 3 043 \$8 987 \$11 086	83 959 17 683 10 345 16 932 13 991 9 958 6 689 1 901 263 \$4 598 \$6 802	64 920 8 486 6 935 14 077 11 959 5 853 8 941 6 205 2 085 2 085 379 \$5 623 \$8 019	65 764 14 438 7 944 12 880 10 634 4 901 8 405 5 241 1 156 \$4 560 \$6 623	85 074 10 535 7 144 13 949 13 778 8 298 15 538 12 898 2 658 2 76 \$7 333 \$9 006
Per copito income, noninstitutional persons  HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979  With earnings Mean earnings With Social Security income Mean Social Security income With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income	\$7 200 1 618 217 \$20 411 494 482 \$4 243 103 062 \$2 122	\$7 677 153 302 \$23 564 44 820 \$4 320 15 141 \$2 376	\$7 180 163 794 \$20 309 48 859 \$4 229 9 702 \$2 121	\$7 228 165 664 \$20 254 50 592 \$4 408 9 772 \$2 042	\$7 237 164 712 \$20 595 46 925 \$4 300 8 094 \$2 119	\$7 367 161 089 \$21 137 46 866 \$4 280 7 931 \$2 118	\$8 696 167 767 \$23 678 44 888 \$4 368 6 931 \$2 131	\$6 904 162 158 \$19 209 52 612 \$4 199 8 172 \$1 983	\$6 838 161 918 \$18 821 58 970 \$4 121 10 702 \$1 993	\$6 234 153 808 \$18 243 49 358 \$4 049 9 731 \$1 958	\$6 648 164 005 \$18 277 50 592 \$4 200 16 886 \$2 181
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979 No workers	\$10 353 \$19 419 \$27 216	\$8 968 \$21 082 \$31 906	\$10 587 \$18 933 \$26 918	\$10 667 \$19 716 \$26 626	\$10 863 \$19 328 \$27 049	\$10 666 \$20 040 \$27 728	\$12 841 \$24 567 \$30 486	\$11 436 \$18 742 \$25 993	\$9 880 \$18 417 \$25 461	\$9 332 \$17 131 \$24 700	\$9 009 \$15 932 \$25 423
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 All Income Levels in 1979 Families With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children 5 to 17 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 6 years Householder 55 years ond over	1 461 645 808 881 647 026 175 109 121 230 48 141 200 153	142 558 82 479 65 869 24 626 17 645 8 352 17 576	149 671 83 229 67 604 16 027 11 429 4 125 19 675	150 102 80 307 63 683 16 908 11 576 4 571 21 867	146 921 82 711 65 808 15 901 11 194 4 734 19 580	148 264 83 848 66 972 14 172 9 807 3 648 18 911	149 422 81 430 66 517 14 638 9 901 3 200 18 592	144 993 77 447 61 809 13 507 8 714 3 024 21 323	149 918 79 095 62 850 16 158 10 548 3 918 24 051	142 600 80 660 64 615 14 617 9 423 3 377 20 290	137 196 77 675 61 299 28 555 20 993 9 192 18 288
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	575 941 185 973 5 341 438 1 592 532	52 055 14 319 540 296 168 685	55 383 18 349 537 149 159 825	58 349 19 434 543 296 160 981	56 212 18 230 544 837 169 458	46 818 17 255 532 617 165 351	<b>53 964</b> 17 260 <b>531 869</b> 156 855	60 456 20 461 522 499 149 178	61 063 23 004 535 506 149 774	50 858 17 191 523 715 159 228	80 783 20 470 529 654 153 197
Related children 5 to 17 years 60 years and over 65 years and over Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level Families	1 178 877 781 478 549 032	122 686 70 024 46 059	120 414 77 004 54 035	118 319 84 191 59 246 9 717	123 920 76 725 54 209	122 558 73 994 51 418	119 443 73 306 51 102 7 336	111 532 81 894 58 813	110 588 91 940 66 104	118 318 75 144 53 438	111 099 77 256 54 608
Percent below poverty level.  With reloted children under 18 years.  With reloted children 5 to 17 years.  Femole householder, no husband present  With related children under 18 years.  With reloted children under 6 years.  Householder 65 years ond over.	7.3 81 031 61 752 46 911 42 630 23 984 12 830	9.3 10 940 8 489 8 693 7 967 4 975 1 144	7.2 8 184 6 268 4 254 3 982 2 123 1 302	6.5 7 417 5 522 4 175 3 866 2 203 1 061	6.3 7 039 5 260 3 694 3 405 2 130 1 011	6.0 6 691 4 976 3 352 3 044 1 623 1 011	5 370 4 125 3 054 2 695 1 437 868	6.5 6 672 4 987 2 959 2 609 1 282 1 251	8.0 8 386 6 302 4 419 3 925 2 122 1 869	8.2 8 108 6 264 3 598 3 153 1 544 1 897	11.0 12 224 9 559 8 713 7 984 4 545 1 416
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Percent below poverty level  65 years and over  Persons for whom poverty status is determined Percent below poverty level Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years 60 years and over	135 123 23.5 48 109 516 190 9.7 189 052 129 587 88 642	11 497 22.1 3 533 60 623 11.2 26 668 18 097 7 462	13 617 24.6 4 406 50 442 9.4 17 826 12 337 8 163	12 081 20.7 4 229 47 010 8.7 17 709 12 089 7 726	10 762 19.1 3 962 45 817 8.4 18 473 12 130 7 289	9 612 20.5 3 948 40 531 7.6 14 844 10 159 7 172	9 001 16.7 3 536 33 989 6.4 11 837 8 239 6 227	16 287 26.9 5 195 48 610 9.3 14 670 10 131 9 203	17 176 28.1 7 369 58 161 10.9 19 150 13 048 13 149	14 978 29.5 5 634 55 600 10.6 18 401 13 063 11 212	20 112 24.9 6 297 75 407 14.2 29 474 20 294 11 039
65 years and over  Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined: 8elow 75 percent of poverty level. 8elow 125 percent of poverty level. 8elow 125 percent of poverty level. 8elow 200 percent of poverty level.	6.6 13.6 17.9 27.7	5 330 8.6 14.1 17.4 24.4	6 528 6.3 13.2 17.4 27.4	5.8 12.2 16.5 26.9	5 693 5.8 11.9 16.0 25.9	5 619 5.1 11.1 15.1 24.5	4.2 9.3 12.3 20.1	7 288 6.2 13.5 17.8 28.4	7.0 15.9 21.2 32.1	6.9 15.4 21.0 32.9	10.0 19.2 24.3 35.1

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. Far definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

		Roc	<del></del>		0. 0700.0, 300	mioduciidii. Par demiii	Rac			
The State			Americon	Asion ond				American	Asian and	
Congressional Districts	White	8lock	Indian, Eskimo, ond Aleut	Pocific Islander	Spanish arigin'	White	8lack	Indian, Eskima, and Aleut	Pacific Islander	Spanish arigin'
			The State					District 1		
SEX AND AGE Total persons	5 008 817	414 489	9 691	24 355	86 518	391 587	132 591	860	2 348	44 829
Mole Female Female	2 436 435 2 572 382	196 243 218 246	4 741 4 950	11 194 13 161	43 368 43 150	193 312 198 275	62 454 70 137	387 473	1 075 1 273	22 814 22 015
Under 5 years 5 ta 14 years	369 282 791 322	41 196 83 404	828 1 608	2 478 4 519	11 116 18 825	29 157 60 194	14 266 27 068	76 123	288 485	5 859 9 728
15 ta 59 years 60 ta 64 yeors 65 years and aver	3 074 617 220 650	247 394 12 836	6 527 244	16 031 407	51 907 1 <b>5</b> 27	244 083 19 716	78 919 4 028	611 13	1 459	26 999 825
65 years and aver FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	552 946	29 659	484	920	3 143	38 437	8 310	37	76	1 418
Fomilies With awn children under 18 years	1 350 319 707 466	96 781 61 761	2 622 1 846	4 616 3 215	18 938 13 225	105 774 53 940	31 551 20 282	<b>261</b> 222	552 389	10 278 7 307
Married-cauple families With own children under 18 yeors	1 178 940 609 459	55 583	2 008 1 372	3 988 2 941	15 187 10 5 <b>72</b>	90 310 46 <b>3</b> 01	18 169 11 028	152 132	464 362	8 158 5 777
Female hausehalder, na husband present With own children under 18 yeors	137 260 83 324	32 726 35 742 26 384	513 415	455 257	2 885 2 260	12 044 6 615	11 695 8 539	81 75	57 <b>2</b> 7	1 674 1 344
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED Persons 25 years old ond over	2 903 445	200 639	5 238	12 989	36 887	229 566	64 104	488	1 374	19 302
Elementary (0 to 8 years) High school: 1 to 3 years	468 441 480 987	42 153 49 566	1 128 1 267	1 733 1 187	12 517 6 703	38 578 41 327	13 271 15 110	90 145	168 186	7 546 3 634
4 years College: 1 to 3 years	1 232 221 350 522 371 274	68 915 25 862 14 143	1 738 756 349	2 534 1 558 5 977	10 912 3 820 2 935	98 830 27 210 23 621	23 013 8 247	169 54 30	216 200	5 659 1 662
LABOR FORCE STATUS		280 543	7 076	17 007	2 435 54 498	294 866	4 463		604 1 550	801 28 074
Persons 16 years and over Labar farce Emplayed	3 755 776 2 370 963 2 194 431	176 619 147 506	4 417 3 652	10 281 9 572	34 589 30 190	182 910 168 963	88 410 53 054 44 626	<b>657</b> 352 271	991 937	17 247 15 305
Unemplayed Female, 16 years and over	169 822 1 963 464	27 572 151 732	723 3 687	637 9 479	4 078 27 188	13 865 151 679	8 395 48 024	81 368	54 901	1 930 13 796
Labar force Employed	979 454 908 810	87 207 74 288	1 776 1 488	4 620 4 <b>2</b> 08	12 862 11 140	69 774 64 446	24 964 20 795	127 101	429 404	5 649 4 942
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	69 776	12 544	288	404	1 698	5 319	4 157	26	25	707
Families	1 350 319 67 305	96 781 15 733	2 622 362	4 616 500	18 938 1 919	105 774 4 418	31 551 5 553	<b>261</b> 64	<b>552</b> 22	10 278 1 089
Families Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$22,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 or more	67 063 83 544	8 359 7 870	189 251	248 231	1 143 1 175	3 <b>8</b> 59 4 353	2 273 2 047	14 21	25 11	445 430
\$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$19,999	197 524 221 256	13 869 13 423	449 480	523 702	2 293 2 698	10 140 12 719	3 505 3 828	20 37	37 83	846 1 260
\$20,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	218 882 290 392	11 229 15 352 8 593	310 372 183	594 909 404	3 083 4 012 1 847	17 325 29 303 16 769	3 950 5 522 3 791	36 34 35	7 <b>8</b> 135 75	1 932 2 585 1 239
\$50,000 or more Median	144 119 60 234 \$20 687	2 353 \$15 745	26 \$15 455	505 \$20 708	768 \$20 296	6 <b>8</b> 88 \$25 014	1 0 <b>82</b> \$17 816	\$16 257	86 \$25 985	452 \$22 395
Mean Persons for whom poverty status is determined	\$23 205 4 875 692	\$18 222 401 483	\$16 931 9 444	\$27 949 22 907	\$21 677 <b>84 301</b>	\$26 758 387 114	\$19 910 130 462	\$16 820 816	\$36 335 2 342	\$23 244 44 516
Income in 1979 below poverty level	407 877	96 777	1 993	3 812	12 593	25 542	31 505	213	148	6 023
			District 2					District 3		
SEX AND AGE Total persons	535 165	14 641	783	1 885	3 118	521 471	29 834	1 216	2 504	7 691
Male Female	257 232 277 933	7 153 7 488	356 427	839 1 046	1 505 1 613	253 156 268 315	13 803 16 031	535 681	1 168 1 336	3 767 3 924
Under 5 years	38 135 87 383	1 220 2 748	31 110	206 351	346 659	39 116 81 199	3 084 6 689	102 262	222 508	1 203 1 857
5 ta 14 years 15 ta 59 years 60 ta 64 years	330 500 22 428	8 537 664	582 13	1 179	1 8 <b>8</b> 8 61	316 437 24 192	17 258 801	775 39	1 636 60	4 245 98
65 years and over FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	56 719	1 472	47	106	164	60 527	2 002	38	78	288
Families With awn children under 18 years	145 511 77 909	3 413 2 082	220 131	364 302	<b>647</b> 454	141 457 72 184	<b>7 223</b> 4 802	320 236	415 297	1 525 1 099
With awn children under 18 years	127 114 66 517	2 168 1 142	162 97	31 <b>8</b> 269	580 410	124 050 62 170	4 125 2 417	232 174	369 279	1 271 934 199
Female hausehalder, na husband present	14 <b>8</b> 17 9 689	1 114 845	44 34	46 33	45 37	13 982 8 533	2 750 2 167	80 54	35 18	136
Persons 25 years old and overElementary (0 ta 8 years)	307 924 48 764	<b>7 137</b> 1 691	445 103	1 083 91	1 362 354	306 423 46 501	13 781 3 395	<b>611</b> 153	1 300 218	<b>2 927</b> 1 154
High schaal: 1 ia 3 years	52 <b>354</b> 133 <b>83</b> 7	1 611 2 581	99 138	116 266	283 434	53 535 12 <b>8</b> 583	3 420 4 273	217 161	132 <b>2</b> 57	569 673
College: 1 ta 3 years 4 ar more years	35 236 37 733	850 4 <b>0</b> 4	78 27	140 470	157 134	37 539 40 265	1 763 930	42 38	124 569	308 2 <b>2</b> 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	399 257	10 345	626	1 310	2 029	392 226	19 261	835	1 738	4 493
Labor force	253 214 233 610	5 972 4 807	<b>364</b> 261	829 764	1 286 1 118	253 238 234 501	12 505 10 133	528 428	1 069 1 010	2 980 2 559
Unemplayed Female, 16 years and over	19 319 211 548	1 113 <b>5 397</b>	103 <b>354</b>	65 741	144 1 061	18 513 <b>205 223</b>	2 365 10 812	100 <b>485</b>	59 919	420 2 153 1 124
Labar farce Emplayed Unemplayed	106 049 98 006 8 002	2 910 2 378 517	159 107 52	347 309 38	540 476 64	106 005 97 820 8 158	6 362 5 147 1 215	235 1 <b>8</b> 9 46	494 443 51	938 186
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 Families	145 511	3 413	220	364	647	141 457	7 223	320	415	1 525
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$7,499	7 953 7 263	610 331	38 15	29 22	65 45	6 066 6 790	1 146 773	25 4	63 16	106 120
\$7,500 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999	9 025 21 205	333 499	28 37	46	54 112	8 <b>8</b> 34 21 649	787 1 1 <b>6</b> 0	43 61	21 41	130 315
\$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999	24 341 23 646	583 431	42 9	23 66	119 88	24 812 23 647	1 007 891	85 37	71 56	343 216
\$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999	30 869 15 215	414 173	. 7	125 40	94 57	29 791 13 787	862 482	44 9	114 7	215   46 34
\$50,000 ar mare Median Mean	5 994 \$20 482 \$22 806	39 \$14 117 \$15 875	\$13 587 \$15 414	\$24 610 \$26 437	13 \$16 609 \$19 <b>8</b> 56	6 081 \$20 414 \$23 166	\$13 575 \$16 199	12 \$16 152 \$17 888	26 \$19 584 \$26 269	\$15 983 \$18 685
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	519 846	13 846	763	1 819	2 982	507 540	29 209	1 202 220	2 330 438	7 437 1 136
Incame in 1979 belaw paverty level	45 698	4 064	190	211	542	38 344	7 487	220	438	1 130

'Persans af Spanish arigin may be af any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Dato are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The Cara		Roce					Race			
The State Congressional Districts			Americon Indion, Eskima,	Asian ond Pocific				Americon Indion, Eskimo,	Asion and Pacific	
	White	8lock	and Aleut  District 4	Islander	Sponish arigin¹	White	8lack	and Aleut District 5	Islander	Sponish origin <sup>1</sup>
SEX AND AGE			DISTRICT 4					DISTRICT 3		
Tatal persans	<b>521 017</b> 254 004	<b>26 318</b> 12 528	1 088 572	2 326 1 204	6 975 3 347	<b>531 198</b> 259 259	11 <b>678</b> 5 788	1 <b>442</b> 780	2 024 822	6 145 3 138
Femole Under 5 years	267 013 41 976	13 790 3 303	516 119	1 122 260	3 628 990	271 939 41 677	5 890 1 115	662 142	1 202 231	3 007 687
5 to 14 years 15 to 59 years	86 480 313 875	6 039 15 215	243 660	481 1 515	1 612 4 087	89 068 322 867	2 394 7 217	227 951	406 1 254	1 471 3 635
65 years and over	21 949 56 737	659 1 102	25 41	27 43	117 169	22 566 55 020	310 642	28 94	24 109	119 233
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	139 177	6 297	285	426	1 539	144 517	2 575	381	340	1 327
With own children under 18 yeors Married-couple fomilies	75 017 122 418	4 459 3 406	203 241	321 396	1 091 1 185	78 823 127 956	1 658 1 663	248 342	236 316	912 1 103
With own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	65 135 13 203 8 303	2 252 2 510 2 027	171 36 26	309 12 12	853 266 191	69 140 13 342 8 327	975 728	218 27 27	226 16 10	752   156
Vith awn children under 18 years  YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED  Persons 25 years old and over	298 412	11 279	552	1 181	2 837	303 112	567 <b>5 417</b>	724	1 119	122
Elementary (0 to 8 years) High school: 1 to 3 years	41 408 45 938	2 183 3 014	92 106	218	879 528	43 598 50 129	986 1 237	186 228	159 129	2 646 725 448
4 yeors  College: 1 to 3 yeors	132 817 42 511	3 922 1 457	229 79	248 113	846 376	140 569 35 312	2 131 720	225 67	210 157	946 319
4 or mare yearsLABOR FORCE STATUS	35 738	703	46	503	208	33 504	343	18	464	208
Persons 16 years and over	<b>383 088</b> 253 067	16 310 11 020	<b>704</b> 523	1 <b>527</b> 923	<b>4 171</b> 3 146	<b>390 122</b> 249 447	<b>7 922</b> 5 169	1 <b>049</b> 642	1 <b>355</b> 809	3 823 2 711
Employed Unemployed	234 263 18 594	8 926 2 063	459 64	837 86	2 596 541	227 553 19 647	3 784 1 075	515 105	717 80	2 282 376
Female, 16 years and aver Lobor force Employed	200 241 106 430 99 041	<b>8 682</b> 5 515 4 635	<b>322</b> 185 172	<b>706</b> 316 264	2 227 1 496 1 260	203 392 101 836 93 165	<b>3 967</b> 2 435 1 922	<b>494</b> 218 177	850 368 307	1 818 1 031 855
Unemployed INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	7 373	880	13	52	236	8 455	476	41	61	167
Families	1 <b>39 177</b> 5 735	6 297 1 050	285 18	<b>426</b> 60	1 <b>539</b> 88	144 517 6 716	2 575 322	<b>381</b> 38	340 23	1 <b>327</b> 121
65 000 to 67 400	5 932 7 874	536 561	24 5	16 33	125 103	6 233 8 661	141 185	36 29 72	11 22	94 73 182
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	20 807 23 662	963 1 002	51 30	50 76	255 291	20 055 23 326	380 400	72 66	44 31	174
\$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	24 004 30 698	609 1 141	45 86	26 83	220 276	23 066 32 837	366 385	66 54 58	38 34	207 274
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more Median	14 315 6 150 \$20 915	355 80 \$15 140	20 6 \$21 322	50 32 \$18 212	118 63 \$18 042	17 042 6 581 \$21 288	285	28	93	138
Mean	\$23 472	\$16 870	\$20 653	\$24 693	\$21 810	\$23 662	\$17 897 \$20 736	\$15 900 \$17 618	\$25 224 \$41 274	\$20 361 \$21 883
Persons far whom poverty status is determined Income in 1979 below poverty level	<b>512 795</b> 38 160	25 865 6 401	1 <b>088</b> 181	<b>2 180</b> 611	<b>6 879</b> 968	<b>516 794</b> 37 663	10 683 1 931	1 <b>407</b> 223	1 <b>957</b> 304	5 912 814
			District 6					District 7		
SEX AND AGE Tatal persons	520 095	16 486	715	2 948	3 587	541 290	9 120	793	3 066	3 376
Mole Female	251 983 268 112	8 272 8 214	304 411	1 389 1 559	1 710 1 877	266 526 274 764	4 956 4 164	402 391	1 555 1 511	1 748 1 628
Under 5 years5 to 14 years	35 751 84 986	1 539 3 547	32 89	336 679	459 728	36 891 82 168	629 1 139	87 131	299 383	364 584
15 to 59 years 60 to 64 years	323 483 21 850	10 235 443	552 25	1 819 61	2 217 47	337 401 23 023	6 376 184	538 12	2 235 39	2 278 28
65 years and over  FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	54 025	722	17	53	136	61 807	792	25	110	122
Families With own children under 18 years Married-cauple fomilies	144 623 75 903 128 359	3 874 2 644 2 500	171 99	614 424	713 528	142 553 73 395	1 <b>502</b> 891	185 161	<b>621</b> 394	618 392
With own children under 18 years Femole householder, na husband present	66 085 13 316	2 500 1 635 1 174	126 65 39	489 385 101	626 453 87	126 329 64 414 12 950	941 564 473	133 111 46	569 382 36	356 40
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	8 247	907	30	34	75	7 592	297	46	12	29
Persons 25 years ald and aver Elementary (0 to 8 years)	312 161 35 660	8 046 1 233	<b>407</b> 47	1 <b>467</b> 152	1 <b>552</b> 355	<b>305 337</b> 43 422	4 015 710	<b>429</b> 74	1 <b>717</b> 159	1 <b>321</b> 259
High school: 1 to 3 years	41 185 128 992	1 480 2 757	71 132	116 329	186 502	48 985 134 380	811 1 211	80 191	58 245	148 455
College: 1 to 3 years 4 or mare years LABOR FORCE STATUS	44 986 61 338	1 371 1 205	97 60	243 627	214 295	35 550 43 000	579 704	64 20	168 1 087	198 261
Persons 16 years and aver	<b>389 101</b> 254 130	11 034 7 617	<b>589</b> 371	1 916 1 345	2 296	412 662	7 143	560	2 351	2 376
EmployedUnemployed	237 323 16 139	6 208 1 372	327 38	1 244	1 446 1 294 140	249 069 234 300 14 396	3 556 3 114 431	338 290 45	1 373 1 339 32	1 244 1 108 126
Female, 16 years and over Labor force	204 461 105 556	<b>5 634</b> 3 877	<b>344</b> 166	1 086 607	1 217 575	212 387 101 755	3 245 1 771	<b>296</b>	1 167 557	1 254 585
Employed Unemployed	98 802 6 652	3 103 764	150 16	558 49	506 69	95 867 5 843	1 570 201	144 20	541 16	501 84
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	144 623	3 874	171	614	713	142 553	1 502	185	621	618
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$7,499	5 345 5 155	461 167	16 13	34 30 10	58 35	7 287 7 826	251 143	15 8	91 38	75 42
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999	7 196 17 030 21 055	174 495 600	7 33 26	10 37 105	79 80 112	9 434 22 354	147 222 229	44 23	51 62 123	61 88 110
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21 055 22 549 34 441	366 804	26 23 36	105 114 145	92 136	23 882 23 073 29 657	228 147 223	40 27 11	77 78	59 111
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or mare	20 757 11 095	637 170	17	82 57	77	13 821 5 219	108 33	17	37 64	40 32
Median	\$23 398 \$27 077	\$20 451 \$23 200	\$17 825 \$19 487	\$23 745 \$28 975	\$19 565 \$22 396	\$20 080 \$22 152	\$14 632 \$17 128	\$15 212 \$16 295	\$17 361 \$24 406	\$16 578 \$20 519
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	<b>511 959</b> 31 189	15 580 2 423	<b>692</b> 109	2 921 237	<b>3 497</b> 515	<b>511 725</b> 46 039	<b>6 599</b> I 771	• <b>756</b> 137	<b>2 748</b> 510	<b>2 843</b> 665

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be af any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Ooto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions af terms, see appendix 8]

		Race					Rac	٥		
The State		Rucc	American	Asian and			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	American	Asian and	
Congressional Districts	White	8lack	ndian, Eskima, and Aleut	Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Indian, Eskima, and Aleut	Pacific Islander	Spanish arigin <sup>1</sup>
			District 8					District 9		
SEX AND AGE	500 005	14.740	0.7			F00 070	10.000		2 422	0.000
Totol persons	<b>528 825</b> 255 233 273 592	14 748 7 085 7 663	<b>915</b> 495 420	1 908 860 1 048	2 373 1 144 1 229	530 878 260 477 270 401	10 280 4 774 5 506	688 335 353	2 402 983 1 419	2 838 1 339 1 499
Under 5 years	38 022 79 016	1 418 2 822	75 131	128 353	268 407	40 156 86 860	709 1 738	57 110	239 376	297
5 to 14 yeors	317 396 25 420	8 354 635	609 38	1 260 30	1 401	326 805 21 534	6 771 304	440 29	1 675 30	464 1 804 62
65 years and over	68 971	1 519	62	137	229	55 523	758	52	82	62 211
Fomilies With awn children under 18 yeors	<b>145 785</b> 73 681	3 358 2 109	<b>338</b> 230	<b>331</b> 218	<b>545</b> 332	139 741 75 964	2 195 1 371	1 <b>59</b> 95	<b>401</b> 286	<b>561</b> 305
Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors	127 470 63 546	1 988 1 155	273 177	286 197	422 252	122 263 66 309	1 336 799	154 94	335 245	305 453 242 77 53
Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years	14 853 8 769	1 195 851	59 47	32 15	94 74	13 783 8 013	765 531	5 1	46 35	53
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED Persons 25 years old ond over Elementary (0 to 8 years)	315 638 63 936	<b>7 399</b> 1 818	<b>539</b> 135	<b>927</b> 136	1 140 328	<b>296 570</b> 66 877	4 <b>912</b> 894	<b>375</b> 105	1 <b>211</b> 156	1 331 333 226
High school: 1 to 3 years 4 years	52 644 127 784	1 786	137	119	164 332 160	49 847 119 860 29 299	961 1 774	52 138	76 222	226 372
College: 1 to 3 years	34 973 36 301	2 453 793 549	151 77 39	114 393	160 156	29 299 30 687	768 515	66 14	70 687	372 101 299
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	401 758	10 136	696	1 376	1 662	393 745	7 607	495	1 769	2 021
Lobor force Emplayed Unemployed	242 764 226 005 16 509	5 909 5 176 710	429 372 57	695 643 47	997 875 112	240 189 219 351 20 514	4 634 4 046 558	311 241 70	730 673 57	1 061 938 123
Femole, 16 years and over	211 653 99 417	5 497 2 757	308 134	<b>814</b> 351	<b>897</b> 465	203 751 97 973	4 148 2 350	266 127	1 064 396	1 067
Lobor force Employed Unemployed	92 895 6 504	2 501 246	120 14	317 34	421 44	89 076 8 869	2 030 312	85 42	357 39	408 56
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 Fomilies	145 785	3 358	338	331	545	139 741	2 195	159	401	561
Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 to \$7,499. \$7,500 to \$9,999. \$10,000 to \$14,999. \$15,000 to \$14,999. \$20,000 to \$19,999. \$25,000 to \$34,999. \$35,000 to \$34,999. \$35,000 to \$4,999.	8 842 9 886	661 312	48 30	21 35	70 69	8 829 8 705	338 183	35 13	115 23	92 85 41 98 64 75 68
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	10 904 24 433 24 604	377 538 460	34 75 57	35 23 47 20	79 111 64	10 244 23 850 25 010	252 289 372	16 24 20	10 67 64	98 64
\$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	22 502 26 982	350 395	75 57 32 32	36 55 32	40 57	22 793 25 937	252 372	15 21	27 38	75 68
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more	12 208 5 424	201 64	24 6	62	40 15	10 595 3 778	98 39	13 2	17 40	24
Mean	\$21 278	\$12 619 \$15 865	\$13 394 \$16 232	\$22 434   \$34 200	\$11 951 \$16 666	\$18 319 \$20 560	\$15 349 \$16 801	\$12 815 \$16 052	\$13 587 \$21 940	\$12 743 \$15 766
Persons for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1979 belaw paverty level	<b>518 268</b> 53 159	14 195 4 194	<b>903</b> 225	1 811 426	2 326 413	<b>511 411</b> 52 <b>73</b> 5	<b>9 119</b> 2 004	<b>682</b> 202	1 932 491	<b>2 589</b> 502
		ı	District 10							
SEX AND AGE Total persons	387 291	148 793	1 191	2 944	5 586					
Male Female	185 253 202 038	69 430 79 363	575 616	1 299 1 645	2 856 2 730					
Under 5 years 5 ta 14 years	28 401 53 968	13 913 29 220	107 182	269 497	643 1 315					
15 ta 59 years 60 ta 64 years	241 770 17 972	88 512 4 808	809 22	1 999 53	3 353 102					
65 years and over	45 180	12 340	71	126	173					
Fomilies With awn children under 18 years	101 181 50 650	<b>34 793</b> 21 463	<b>302</b> 221	<b>552</b> 348	1 185 805					
Married-cauple families With awn children under 18 years Female hausehalder, no husband present	82 671 39 842 14 970	19 287 10 759 13 338	193 133 96	446 287 74	843 543 247					
With awn children under 18 yearsYEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	9 236	9 653	75	61	199					
Persons 25 years old and over Elementary (0 to 8 years)	<b>228 302</b> 39 697	<b>74 549</b> 15 972	668 143	1 610 276	<b>2 469</b> 584					
High schaal: 1 to 3 years 4 years	45 043 86 569	20 136 24 800	132 204	156 376	517 693					
Callege: 1 ta 3 years 4 ar mare years LABOR FORCE STATUS	27 906 29 087	9 314 4 327	132 57	229 573	325 350					
Persons 16 yeors and over	<b>298 951</b> 192 935	102 375 67 183	<b>865</b> 559	2 115 1 517	<b>3 553</b> 2 471					
Employed Unemployed	178 562 12 326	56 686 9 490	488 60	1 408	2 115 166					
Femole, 16 years and over	159 129 84 659	<b>56 326</b> 34 266	<b>450</b> 261	1 231 755	1 698 933					
Employed Unemployed INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	79 692 4 601	30 207 3 776	243 18	708 39	833 85					
Families	101 181 6 114	<b>34 793</b> 5 341	<b>302</b> 65	<b>552</b> 42	1 185 155					
\$5,000 ta \$7,499 \$7,500 ta \$9,999	5 414 7 019	3 500 3 007	32 24	32 50	83 125					
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999	16 001 17 845	5 818 4 943	53 77	92 106	206 161					
\$20,000 ta \$24,999 \$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999	16 277 19 877 9 610	3 867 5 234 2 463	32 6 13	76 102 20	154 196 78					
\$50,000 or mare Median	3 024 \$19 341	620 \$14 679	\$12 362	32 \$17 415	78 27 \$15 564					
Mean Persons for whom poverty status is determined	\$21 474 378 240	\$17 210 145 925	\$12 928 1 135	\$19 589 2 867	\$17 807 5 320					
Incame in 1979 belaw paverty level	39 348	34 997	293	436	1 015					

Persons of Spanish arigin may be of any race.

### Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Ooto are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	(Uoto ore estima	ores bosed on o	somple, see intr	oduction. For m	eoning or symbo	ils, see Introducti	on. For definition	ons or terms, se	e oppendix 8]		
The State Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5	Oistrict 6	Oistrict 7	Oistrict 8	Oistrict 9	Oistrict 10
Total housing units  Vocont seasonal and migratory  Year-round housing units	2 091 795	196 428	206 568	218 518	215 322	205 289	207 537	208 196	215 051	199 979	218 907
	26 680	219	834	5 611	9 617	4 838	245	2 342	938	2 003	33
	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS											
Owner-occupied housing units  Percent of occupied housing units  Renter-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
	71.7	67.3	72.0	75.1	75.6	75.6	72.4	73.8	73.8	74.9	57.1
	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
Vocant housing units	138 065	11 746	11 849	15 994	13 015	12 857	12 960	13 276	13 276	14 049	19 043
	20 728	1 299	2 060	2 256	2 144	2 308	2 348	1 955	2 371	2 468	1 519
	51 233	5 296	4 757	5 210	4 858	3 787	5 678	4 198	4 069	3 660	9 720
	15 369	709	891	3 909	1 274	1 649	821	1 568	1 496	2 371	681
	50 735	4 442	4 141	4 619	4 739	5 113	4 113	5 555	5 340	5 550	7 123
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units           1977 to March 1980           1975 to 1978           1970 to 1974           1960 to 1969           1950 to 1959           1949 or earlier	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
	150 696	11 148	15 867	15 200	16 251	15 299	16 958	15 889	15 809	16 001	12 274
	361 078	29 495	37 436	38 156	39 602	39 725	39 520	37 060	38 133	36 824	25 127
	247 711	21 842	25 301	25 942	26 214	26 695	25 670	25 834	25 916	24 979	19 318
	298 969	29 914	30 855	30 777	30 588	29 033	31 109	29 833	29 791	28 986	28 083
	174 473	19 252	17 267	19 256	17 108	15 984	15 900	17 138	19 329	15 948	17 291
	148 997	12 545	12 837	18 638	15 978	15 036	11 486	16 289	19 321	14 938	11 929
Renter-occupied housing units	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
	253 619	23 054	25 786	22 803	22 628	21 598	25 723	25 712	24 724	23 000	38 591
	179 960	21 148	17 686	16 152	15 063	14 988	18 436	15 692	16 904	14 256	29 635
	57 967	8 384	5 628	5 429	4 962	4 676	5 228	4 428	5 116	4 348	9 768
	32 635	4 619	3 369	2 618	2 596	2 491	2 780	2 650	3 304	2 609	5 599
	20 945	3 062	1 853	1 942	1 700	2 069	1 522	2 053	2 490	2 038	2 216
BATHROOMS											
Year-round housing units  No bathroom or only o holf bath	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
	53 383	4 589	4 468	3 319	4 623	3 652	2 988	7 175	8 404	9 574	4 591
	1 323 000	133 226	128 005	138 443	124 186	128 180	107 807	134 603	144 722	129 884	153 944
	330 156	31 677	35 213	37 054	38 386	31 610	36 250	28 071	26 061	28 267	37 567
	358 576	26 717	38 048	34 091	38 510	37 009	60 247	36 005	34 926	30 251	22 772
Owner-occupied housing units  No bothroom or only o holf both.  1 complete bothroom  2 or more complete bothrooms  Renter-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
	21 473	1 083	1 649	1 180	2 304	1 445	1 181	3 195	3 941	4 423	1 072
	781 995	72 049	75 658	86 503	77 527	80 629	61 508	82 754	91 847	83 353	70 167
	265 340	27 650	28 179	30 074	32 289	26 373	27 966	23 332	21 372	23 080	25 025
	313 116	23 414	34 077	30 212	33 621	33 325	49 988	32 762	31 139	26 820	17 758
	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
No bathroom or only o holf both	20 012	2 660	1 836	1 362	1 246	1 390	1 113	2 366	2 594	2 856	2 589
	442 254	51 981	43 981	40 562	37 399	38 150	38 341	42 575	43 900	36 992	68 373
	52 052	3 241	5 857	4 965	4 867	4 002	6 832	3 522	3 782	4 141	10 843
	30 808	2 385	2 648	2 055	3 437	2 280	7 403	2 072	2 262	2 262	4 004
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	2 026 298	193 042	202 375	210 342	201 908	197 403	204 599	201 222	208 263	191 613	215 531
No complete kitchen facilities	38 817	3 167	3 359	2 565	3 797	3 048	2 693	4 632	5 850	6 363	3 343
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or privote compony	1 495 026	181 058	141 116	123 686	137 744	116 959	135 203	130 032	170 728	153 351	205 149
	494 918	14 017	58 829	84 058	65 703	78 366	68 112	63 403	29 991	19 907	12 532
	51 463	932	4 816	4 907	1 982	4 566	3 718	9 785	6 564	13 096	1 097
	23 708	202	973	256	276	560	259	2 634	6 830	11 622	96
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer Septic tank or cesspool Other means	1 361 704	174 360	131 634	121 006	137 696	115 314	128 668	109 169	134 859	107 365	201 633
	676 718	20 921	72 005	90 728	65 408	83 335	77 292	92 679	73 979	83 829	16 542
	26 693	928	2 095	1 173	2 601	1 802	1 332	4 006	5 275	6 782	699
AIR CONDITIONING											
None	855 008	72 462	90 712	107 286	109 161	91 538	72 645	82 420	61 890	79 623	87 271
	624 767	57 733	62 426	51 177	38 928	49 294	86 016	61 645	83 274	58 277	75 997
	585 340	66 014	52 596	54 444	57 616	59 619	48 631	61 789	68 949	60 076	55 606
HEATING EQUIPMENT											
Steom or hot woter system Centrol worm-air furnoce Electric heat pump. Other built-in electric units. Floor, woll, or pipeless furnoce Room heaters with flue Room heaters without flue Freplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters None	160 537	33 759	10 432	16 826	20 421	17 544	12 355	11 655	9 999	8 633	18 913
	1 365 262	141 100	130 519	159 467	122 478	131 443	135 165	135 258	139 274	107 835	162 723
	66 318	1 375	9 264	3 021	4 714	3 903	13 038	7 265	8 937	9 989	4 812
	181 165	5 499	24 752	12 001	31 507	17 891	21 646	19 448	14 018	24 467	9 936
	57 655	3 859	6 865	4 848	4 473	7 629	5 969	5 911	7 773	5 952	4 376
	149 206	7 892	16 071	10 990	12 457	15 770	13 785	16 028	20 690	21 089	14 434
	20 109	1 875	2 132	1 959	1 758	1 853	1 354	1 932	2 294	2 492	2 460
	61 592	696	5 446	3 521	7 506	4 263	3 768	7 816	10 655	16 970	951
	3 271	154	253	274	391	155	212	541	473	549	269
Occupied housing units	1 927 050	184 463	193 885	196 913	192 690	187 594	194 332	192 578	200 837	183 927	199 831
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT											
With telephoneNo telephone	1 799 517	174 226	182 040	184 095	178 352	176 236	186 595	179 946	186 109	167 762	184 156
	127 533	10 237	11 845	12 818	14 338	11 358	7 737	12 632	14 728	16 165	15 675
VEHICLES AVAILABLE  None	173 433	22 007	14 428	16 849	16 177	11 777	10 870	14 873	20 130	15 928	30 394
	660 791	70 850	64 515	71 867	64 318	60 642	60 911	63 061	64 493	57 888	82 246
	734 639	65 073	77 511	75 119	75 370	76 828	82 951	74 488	74 417	70 275	62 607
	358 187	26 533	37 431	33 078	36 825	38 347	39 600	40 156	41 797	39 836	24 584

## Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980 [Oato are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	(Oata are estima	ates based an a	sample, see Intr	oduction. For m	eaning of symbo	ols, see Intraducti	ion. For definiti	ans of terms, se	e appendix 8]		
The State Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	District 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5	Oistrict 6	Oistrict 7	Oistrict 8	District 9	Oistrict 10
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
Yeor-round housing units  1, detached  2  3 and 4  5 ar mare  Mabile home or trailer, etc	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
	1 506 922	126 391	154 654	164 287	155 921	158 326	153 461	156 476	161 628	149 088	126 690
	43 126	4 570	3 309	3 397	3 281	2 315	4 840	2 419	2 707	2 482	13 806
	97 176	17 048	9 182	8 739	9 283	8 514	7 380	7 908	7 588	6 901	14 633
	88 411	14 096	8 200	7 584	7 220	7 034	9 821	8 088	7 418	5 824	13 126
	223 779	29 148	21 397	18 484	18 186	12 178	23 853	16 379	19 364	18 048	46 742
	105 701	4 956	8 992	10 416	11 814	12 084	7 937	14 584	15 408	15 633	3 877
Owner-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
	1 248 578	109 439	127 925	136 111	132 066	128 626	129 960	127 243	132 268	121 425	103 515
	11 467	1 424	1 167	950	949	692	1 440	658	820	790	2 577
	22 848	5 497	1 897	2 004	2 175	2 107	1 424	1 557	1 632	1 917	2 638
	10 624	2 431	928	815	805	800	1 197	905	907	799	1 037
	11 885	1 699	1 045	1 029	1 168	785	1 004	1 211	1 043	1 443	1 458
	76 522	3 706	6 601	7 060	8 578	8 762	5 618	10 469	11 629	11 302	2 797
Renter-occupied housing units	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
	183 269	12 945	20 288	18 201	16 461	21 131	17 136	20 782	21 117	18 169	17 039
	26 871	2 904	1 950	1 917	1 970	1 461	2 726	1 523	1 733	1 490	9 197
	64 046	9 864	6 243	5 762	5 952	5 588	5 229	5 539	5 209	4 268	10 392
	66 509	10 036	6 144	5 857	5 567	5 222	7 086	6 322	5 625	4 528	10 122
	185 424	23 772	17 972	15 117	14 952	10 290	20 004	13 733	16 314	14 982	38 288
	19 007	746	1 725	2 090	2 047	2 130	1 508	2 636	2 540	2 814	771
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Yeor-round housing units 1979 to March 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
	54 481	2 905	5 197	5 400	6 181	5 728	8 157	5 962	6 521	6 445	1 985
	165 567	11 942	15 871	17 538	16 153	20 552	21 973	16 873	18 758	19 563	6 344
	234 180	17 526	22 024	22 940	23 161	23 201	29 597	23 014	24 330	27 269	21 118
	384 147	38 138	43 662	33 722	37 273	32 640	43 649	35 482	33 303	38 878	47 400
	333 334	44 977	34 978	35 319	28 737	28 333	31 881	27 980	30 768	28 742	41 619
	230 700	32 474	20 292	27 963	19 874	18 732	17 437	18 064	25 166	19 677	31 021
	662 706	48 247	63 710	70 025	74 326	71 265	54 598	78 479	75 267	57 402	69 387
Owner-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
	31 440	1 553	3 170	3 015	3 699	3 674	4 014	3 525	3 542	4 218	1 030
	114 973	6 567	12 253	11 292	12 749	15 435	14 273	12 032	13 096	14 742	2 534
	143 440	8 823	14 167	14 567	14 945	16 845	17 262	16 111	16 324	18 416	5 980
	256 203	26 150	28 702	23 572	25 960	24 498	30 206	25 529	23 281	27 213	21 092
	250 184	33 406	27 052	27 727	22 308	21 194	25 390	20 788	23 676	21 640	27 003
	146 947	19 754	13 172	19 077	13 374	11 695	11 587	11 346	16 454	12 824	17 664
	438 737	27 943	41 047	48 719	52 706	48 431	37 911	52 712	51 926	38 623	38 719
Renter-occupied housing units 1979 to March 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
	13 320	816	871	1 520	1 484	1 226	1 915	1 487	2 005	1 318	678
	40 752	4 671	3 053	4 392	2 561	4 242	6 418	3 894	4 574	3 537	3 410
	76 262	7 946	6 774	6 776	6 787	5 208	10 510	5 657	6 729	7 139	12 736
	108 813	10 555	13 038	8 137	9 659	6 513	11 748	8 461	8 479	9 496	22 727
	66 345	9 515	6 692	5 538	5 234	5 516	5 228	5 876	5 830	5 398	11 518
	66 571	10 076	5 848	6 425	5 245	5 377	4 771	5 513	7 128	5 337	10 851
	173 063	16 688	18 046	16 156	15 979	17 740	13 099	19 647	17 793	14 026	23 889
BEDROOMS											
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
	22 504	2 827	2 155	1 984	1 331	1 348	1 574	2 171	2 254	1 958	4 902
	253 211	23 108	23 115	23 425	23 096	19 657	22 538	26 409	29 238	22 769	39 856
	710 908	70 907	69 916	69 795	59 487	62 928	66 288	74 164	85 015	68 668	83 740
	816 763	77 999	86 235	85 695	88 003	87 060	82 986	79 211	75 845	81 929	71 800
	220 870	17 800	20 837	26 597	28 148	24 864	28 799	20 440	18 273	19 301	15 811
	40 859	3 568	3 476	5 411	5 640	4 594	5 107	3 459	3 488	3 351	2 765
Nane	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
	1 827	194	135	142	115	215	133	264	266	280	83
	50 681	2 956	4 291	5 181	4 861	5 138	3 978	6 930	7 375	5 629	4 342
	420 128	35 755	41 616	44 071	35 959	38 792	36 335	48 150	56 746	42 731	39 973
	685 504	66 547	72 872	-71 353	75 505	73 244	70 151	66 468	65 071	69 776	54 517
	190 167	15 710	17 931	22 830	24 523	20 769	25 645	17 563	15 828	16 524	12 844
	33 617	3 034	2 718	4 392	4 778	3 614	4 401	2 668	3 013	2 736	2 263
Renter-occupied housing units Nane	545 126 16 555 171 195 233 851 96 264 21 907 5 354	60 267 2 109 17 310 29 749 9 102 1 596 401	54 322 1 667 16 084 23 619 10 154 2 281 517	48 944 1 376 15 429 19 652 9 304 2 454 729	46 949 980 15 421 18 637 8 800 2 425 686	45 822 909 12 193 18 869 10 081 2 995 775	53 689 1 173 15 668 24 672 9 582 2 147 447	50 535 1 603 16 524 20 659 9 108 2 050 591	52 538 1 588 18 591 22 501 7 786 1 705 367	46 251 1 294 14 306 19 905 8 320 1 957 469	85 809 3 856 29 669 35 588 14 027 2 297 372
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
STORIES IN STRUCTURE											
1 to 3	2 042 889	192 362	204 665	210 837	203 539	199 962	206 961	204 105	212 231	196 194	212 033
	12 292	2 221	955	1 424	1 501	401	260	1 183	770	786	2 791
	7 143	1 543	112	643	290	88	53	553	960	826	2 075
	2 791	83	2	3	375	-	18	13	152	170	1 975
PASSENGER ELEVATOR											
Structures with 4 ar mare staries	22 226	3 847	1 069	2 070	2 166	489	331	1 749	1 882	1 782	6 841
With elevatar	17 081	2 574	713	1 629	1 997	381	202	1 239	1 693	1 147	5 506
Na elevatar	5 145	1 273	356	441	169	108	129	510	189	635	1 335

### Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Oota are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

	[OOId OIE esillic	nes bosed on o	somple, see iiii	odochon. Tor m	ediling of symbo	is, see introduction	on. For defining	ons or lerins, se	e oppendix b)		
The State Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5	Oistrict 6	Oistrict 7	Oistrict 8	Oistrict 9	Oistrict 10
Occupied housing units	1 927 050	184 463	193 885	196 913	192 690	187 594	194 332	192 578	200 837	183 927	199 831
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	1 173 561 121 829 315 677 256 803 9 083 45 843 3 479 775	160 767 1 647 9 493 11 856 101 172 342 85	106 758 9 684 40 905 31 801 439 3 892 356 50	143 482 7 972 18 898 23 271 276 2 724 253 37	109 171 13 101 39 492 23 987 902 5 813 143 81	121 797 16 291 26 037 19 824 276 3 167 172 30	109 521 8 707 45 073 27 829 220 2 757 137 88	88 633 21 962 36 120 37 989 1 802 5 751 220	117 410 20 145 33 939 19 296 2 184 7 586 190 87	70 901 20 832 42 542 33 793 1 942 13 605 228 84	145 121 1 488 23 178 27 157 941 376 1 438 132
WATER HEATING FUEL											
Utility gos	1 065 077 86 313 751 663 10 139 4 726 9 132	166 612 3 166 13 442 782 182 279	93 438 6 470 92 003 892 426 656	125 048 8 209 61 950 1 142 236 328	93 167 9 877 86 540 1 806 379 921	106 166 13 101 66 866 798 241 422	98 509 6 241 88 259 833 164 326	72 858 15 074 101 444 1 055 730 1 417	98 243 10 730 88 714 731 417 2 002	59 131 10 804 109 520 869 1 087 2 516	151 905 2 641 42 925 1 231 864 265
COOKING FUEL	000 004	157.040	40.004	99 704	40.070		50.000	54 057	44.50		
Utility gas	803 936 148 267 967 161 5 484 2 202	157 862 3 328 22 804 94 375	62 326 12 827 118 107 399 226	99 704 11 669 85 029 386 125	68 870 15 284 106 497 1 899 140	84 141 18 790 84 275 191 197	58 338 10 802 124 802 262 128	56 857 26 274 108 897 366 184	64 504 21 036 114 118 945 234	38 331 25 837 118 764 716 279	113 003 2 420 83 868 226 314
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
\$pecified owner-occupied housing units	1 082 644 731 070 5 943 27 041 77 960 124 796 122 386 101 271 78 717 59 346 41 433 48 256 28 454 15 467 \$304	104 476 76 494 342 2 178 5 195 11 414 13 908 12 319 9 857 7 389 4 966 5 103 2 654 1 169 \$321	112 240 80 112 865 3 985 9 532 13 917 12 850 10 054 8 571 6 267 4 632 5 206 2 878 1 355 \$296	120 070 74 613 355 1 854 6 888 12 957 13 758 11 522 8 589 6 051 4 036 4 535 2 540 1 528 \$306	111 007 74 088 406 2 173 7 697 13 191 12 376 10 658 7 882 6 208 4 385 5 049 2 545 1 518 \$306	108 466 74 083 400 2 262 7 098 11 258 11 727 10 030 8 405 6 925 4 790 5 950 3 581 1 657 \$321	114 512 84 638 436 2 168 7 029 11 852 12 079 10 948 8 998 7 335 5 751 7 628 5 920 4 494 5340	105 363 68 297 687 3 146 7 739 11 239 11 677 8 805 7 038 5 475 3 679 4 657 2 873 1 282 \$299	110 460 67 455 1 098 3 856 8 880 11 823 10 717 8 664 4 839 3 538 4 078 2 306 1 257 \$288	95 143 62 861 683 2 744 7 519 11 610 10 617 9 177 6 653 4 729 3 069 3 465 1 918 677 \$292	100 907 68 429 671 2 675 10 383 15 535 12 677 9 094 6 385 4 068 2 587 2 585 1 239 530 \$270
Not mortgoged Less than \$50 S\$0 to \$74 S\$75 to \$99 S\$100 to \$149 S\$150 to \$199 S\$200 to \$249 S\$250 or more Medion	351 574 3 480 25 163 77 358 163 939 57 686 15 801 8 147 \$121	27 982 104 646 2 583 12 255 8 322 2 719 1 353 \$143	32 128 359 2 519 7 576 15 265 4 592 1 171 646 \$118	45 457 252 2 417 8 796 22 748 8 105 1 983 1 156 \$125	36 919 325 2 444 8 088 18 316 5 682 1 407 657 \$121	34 383 284 2 228 7 507 15 813 6 017 1 767 767 \$123	29 874 181 1 930 6 209 13 474 5 314 1 745 1 021 \$125	37 066 419 3 062 9 234 17 066 5 205 1 428 652 \$117	43 005 678 4 652 11 141 18 829 5 434 1 468 803 \$113	32 282 496 3 089 8 002 14 855 4 299 1 018 523 \$115	32 478 382 2 176 8 222 15 318 4 716 1 095 569 \$118
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units Less than \$60 \$60 to \$79 \$80 to \$99 \$100 to \$119 \$120 to \$149 \$150 to \$169 \$170 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 to \$249 \$250 to \$249 \$300 to \$349	501 957 11 372 10 715 11 971 16 600 39 864 38 423 64 500 115 240 83 035 45 163	58 957 1 607 1 384 1 346 1 958 4 356 3 897 6 706 11 703 10 627 7 209	983 1 051 1 132 1 517 4 440 4 051 6 451 12 519 8 489 3 621	45 582 1 176 933 1 090 1 364 3 034 3 410 5 912 10 146 7 743 4 577	42 535 684 872 1 003 1 342 3 269 3 491 5 881 10 242 6 865 3 591	39 448 495 714 831 1 180 2 693 2 901 5 203 8 745 6 365 4 002	48 982 289 494 802 965 2 765 2 765 2 791 5 042 9 644 9 564 6 656	44 661 740 858 1 059 1 569 4 491 3 971 5 951 9 509 6 688 3 844	48 007 1 517 1 483 1 520 2 086 3 916 4 058 6 288 10 860 6 699 3 160	40 891 1 084 1 150 1 216 1 662 3 717 2 917 5 172 9 984 6 162 2 647	83 542 2 797 1 776 1 972 2 957 7 183 6 936 11 894 21 888 13 833 5 856
3350 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	20 415 13 234 4 292 27 133 \$219	3 217 2 109 477 2 361 \$230	1 405 813 401 2 479 \$215	1 884 1 293 364 2 656 \$222	1 554 1 020 371 2 350 \$217	1 833 1 124 355 3 007 \$224	3 863 2 802 1 036 2 269 \$253	1 426 998 351 3 206 \$211	1 483 977 357 3 603 \$206	1 245 757 289 2 889 \$210	2 505 1 341 291 2 313 \$212

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Oata are estimates based an a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	(Oata are estimates bas			roi meoning	or symbols, see it	Infodoction: For definit		see oppendix of		
The State		Roce					Roce			
Congressional Districts	White	8lack	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	White	8lack	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Sponish arigin!
		0.0411	The State	10.0.1.00	oponion angin			District 1	10.000	operation origin
			THE STATE					DISTRICT T		
TENURE	1 400	101 000	0.500			107 070	45.547	***		
Occupied housing units Owner-accupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units	1 777 480 1 306 301 73.5	131 328 66 241 50.4	<b>3 523</b> 1 903 54.0	6 117 3 201 52.3	<b>22 771</b> 12 749 56.0	137 072 99 402 72.5	<b>41 146</b> 21 696 52.7	324 172 53.1	<b>716</b> 397 55.4	11 795 6 514 55.2
Renter-occupied housing units	471 179	65 087	1 620	2 916	10 022	37 670	19 450	152	319	5 281
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units With a martagee	1 018 189 681 361 103 993	57 147 43 574 6 401	1 420 1 098 154	2 594 2 223 116	<b>9 967</b> 8 299 1 007	84 571 60 173 6 554	17 533 14 235 1 000	140 129 11	355 310 8	5 <b>054</b> 4 356
Less than \$200 \$200 ta \$299 \$300 ta \$399	228 286 167 132	17 058 11 326	392 244	360 502	2 890 2 287	19 768 16 628	4 925 4 899	12 41	32 98	367 1 495 1 373 708 413
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ar mare	94 460 87 490	5 282 3 507	189 119	443 802	1 160 955	9 781 7 442	2 174 1 237	47 18	88 84	708 413
Median Nat martgaged	\$305 336 <b>8</b> 28	\$290 13 573	\$301 322	\$430 371	\$311 1 668	\$323 24 398	\$324 3 298	\$401 11	\$419 45	\$323 698
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	<b>430 440</b> 24 704	<b>62 949</b> 8 890	1 <b>507</b> 109	2 865 124	9 696 513	37 051 1 690	18 815 2 417	149 34	<b>309</b> 13	5 212 303
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199 \$200 ta \$299	133 147 172 948	22 956 21 986	566 572	945	3 651 3 893	8 783 14 306	6 795 6 883	34 42 43	59 148	303 2 182 2 003 648 76 \$204
Na cash rent	74 181 25 460	7 707 1 410	203 57	556 113	1 400 239	10 381 1 891	2 287 433	30	89	648 76
Median	\$226	\$195	\$209	\$227	\$215	\$250	\$200	\$196	\$256	\$204
			District 2					District 3		
TENURE									,	
Occupied housing units	188 070 136 571	4 839 2 473	<b>316</b> 137	484 303	<b>835</b> 489	185 854 141 942	<b>9 297</b> 5 049	<b>365</b> 240	<b>591</b> 313	1 887 1 081
Percent of occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	72.6 51 499	51.1 2 366	43.4 179	62.6 181	58.6 346	76.4 43 912	54.3 4 248	65.8 125	53.0 278	57.3 806
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units With a martgage	109 611 78 109	2 202 1 626	104 92	257 228	<b>406</b> 329	114 742 70 774	<b>4 537</b> 3 193	185 142	285 240	824 657 70
With a marfgage	13 808 26 081	528 617	92 18 27 17	13 27	82 107	8 463 24 942	577 1 504	29 26	71	70 346 157
\$400 10 \$499	18 271 10 692 9 257	285 130	17 22 8	35 50 103	52 46 42	19 311 9 696 8 362	684 310 118	45 13 29	32 41 94	49 35
\$500 ar mare Median Nat martgaged	\$297 31 502	66 \$246 576	\$306 12	\$478 29	\$277 77	\$310 43 968	\$268 1 344	\$336 43	\$437 45	\$275 167
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	46 622	2 299	166	179	326	40 659	4 158	125	274	783
\$100 to \$199	2 671 15 602 20 078	477 749 719	18 43 77 16	47	18 97 144	2 511 12 086 16 185	686 1 355 1 360	2 66 45 10	85 118	36 246 342
\$200 to \$299 \$300 or more No cash rent	5 917 2 354	267 87	16 12	79 29 24	55 12	7 339 2 538	666	10 2	62	118
Median	\$219	\$184	\$221	\$239	\$229	\$228	\$199	\$190	\$240	\$226
			District 4					District 5		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-accupied housing units	<b>182 756</b> 140 478	8 134 4 244	<b>397</b> 237	<b>553</b> 300	<b>1 788</b> 1 164	182 561 138 929	3 608 1 992	<b>493</b> 311	<b>436</b> 276	1 <b>594</b> 976
Percent of accupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	76.9 42 278	52.2 3 890	59.7 160	54.2 253	65.1 624	76.1 43 632	55.2 1 616	63.1 182	63.3 160	61.2 618
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units With a martgage	106 509 70 713	3 660 2 662	174 135	247 233	<b>921</b> 770	105 970 72 284	1 818 1 309	<b>226</b> 139	<b>229</b> 175	812 667 71
Less than \$200 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	9 665 24 232	531 1 117	21 55	5 33 72	140 277	9 536 22 419	186 450	16 51	2 17	148
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 ta \$499	17 743 10 312	567 211	29 14	34	212 90	17 893 11 470	416 159	31 27	52 18	209 100 139
\$500 or mare Median Nat martgaged	8 761 \$308 35 796	236 \$272 998	16 \$285 39	89 \$419 14	51 \$288 151	10 966 \$323 33 686	98 \$304 509	14 \$308 87	86 \$492 54	\$355 145
GROSS RENT	33 770	778	3,	14	131	00 000	307		-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	37 998	3 789	157	<b>253</b> 25	583	37 351	1 572	155	151	576
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	2 250 12 269	251 1 405	10 90 21 35	84	21 233 202 97	1 933 11 350	100 526 624	6 43 72	20 41	143 233
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 ar mare Na cash rent	15 394 5 871 2 214	1 465 574 94	35 1	106 19 19	30	14 281 6 913 2 874	216 106	43 72 22 12	85 5	233   173   19
Median	\$222	\$213	\$176	\$208	\$211	\$228	\$217	\$231	\$300+	\$255

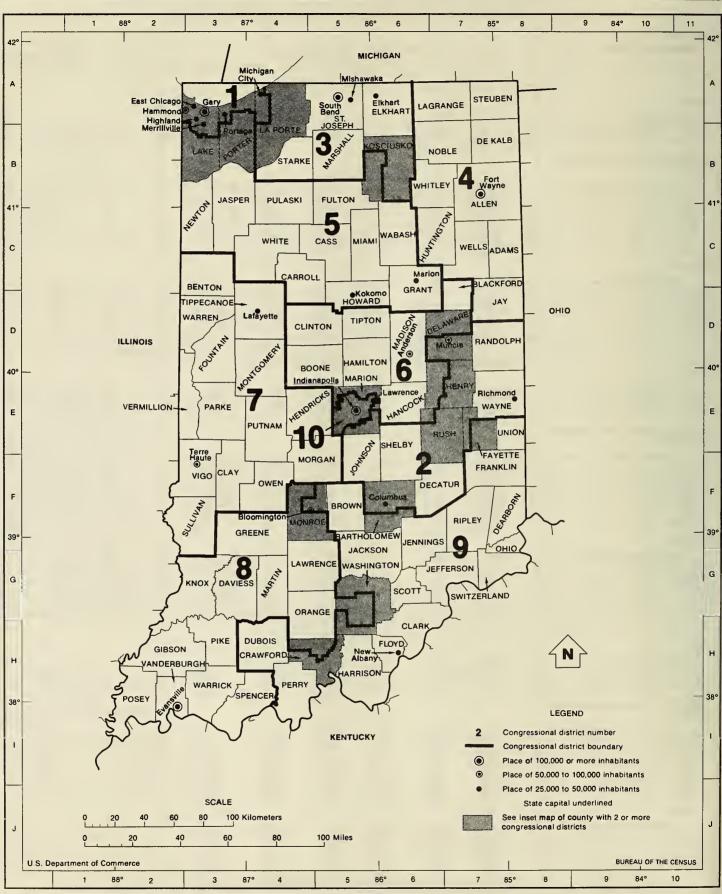
Persons of Spanish arigin may be af any race.

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

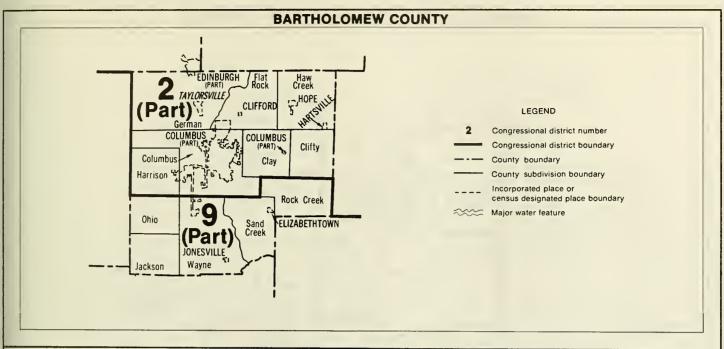
[Oota are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

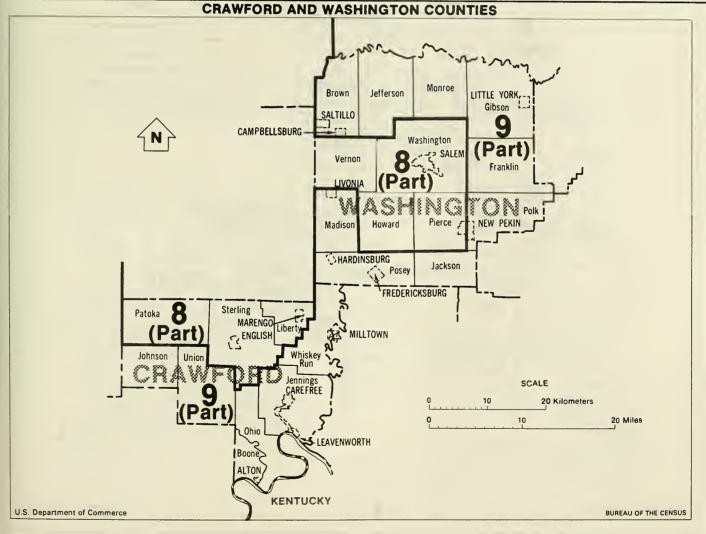
<b>71</b> C		Roce					Roce			
The State Congressional Districts	34/1-14-		American Indian, Eskimo,	Asian and Pacific	C-saisk saisisl	18/Lika		American dion, Eskimo,	Asian and Pacific	S-seigh exists
	White	8lack	ond Aleut  District 6	Islonder	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	White	8lock	ond Aleut	Islander	Spanish origin¹
Oxcupied hausing units Owner-occupied hausing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	188 125 137 263 73.0 50 862	5 107 2 697 52.8 2 410	249 126 50.6 123	<b>682</b> 446 65.4 236	<b>926</b> 508 54.9 418	188 <b>787</b> 140 331 74.3 48 456	<b>2 539</b> 1 167 46.0 1 372	270 164 60.7 106	<b>801</b> 307 38.3 494	839 444 52.9 395
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	į									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	111 580 82 105 9 333 23 312 19 427 12 693 17 340 \$343 29 475	2 395 2 041 270 541 396 316 518 \$353 354	95 83 18 21 12 20 12 \$321	346 326 7 45 98 48 128 \$427 20	417 359 62 70 66 46 115 \$372 58	103 922 67 362 11 344 22 614 15 753 8 992 8 659 \$299 36 560	1 034 593 191 218 50 84 50 \$248 441	106 87 6 45 13 9 14 \$283	240 201 29 17 25 48 82 \$461 39	367 307 39 92 75 35 66 \$330 60
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied hausing units   Less than \$100	46 258 1 437 11 006 18 203 13 399 2 213 \$253	2 314 147 461 862 811 33 \$262	119 	233 1 38 73 113 8 \$300+	410 15 102 148 123 22 \$252	42 615 2 540 15 010 15 556 6 355 3 154 \$214	1 354 93 636 410 176 39 \$189	93 - 41 43 9 - \$213	492 24 252 135 68 13 \$186	384 9 212 110 48 5 \$185
			District 8					istrict 9		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	194 845 145 480 74.7 49 365	4 917 2 272 46.2 2 645	419 207 49.4 212	510 272 53.3 238	<b>752</b> 397 52.8 355	179 782 135 817 75.5 43 965	<b>3 211</b> 1 439 44.8 1 772	236 144 61.0 92	<b>559</b> 224 40.1 335	785 389 49.6 396
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	108 097 65 829 13 603 21 913 14 624 8 230 7 459 \$288 42 268	1 954 1 314 206 510 314 155 129 \$288 640	170 131 9 71 29 14 8 \$280 39	192 137 10 22 24 36 45 \$435 55	278 195 31 75 34 10 45 \$289 83	93 634 61 745 10 721 21 839 15 626 7 671 5 888 \$292 31 889	1 262 917 202 324 184 91 116 \$279 345	74 48 10 13 10 15 - \$310 26	148 126 13 34 10 21 48 \$429 22	243 157 15 67 25 17 33 \$295 86
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units   Less than \$100	44 963 3 918 15 199 16 696 5 629 3 521 \$210	2 545 559 945 704 265 72 \$172	195 8 93 47 37 10 \$191	226 25 75 82 44 - \$216	306 23 79 153 42 9 \$230	38 654 3 066 12 689 15 362 4 697 2 840 \$214	1 735 339 542 627 193 34 \$194	86 16 28 24 7 11 \$177	329 22 169 107 27 4 \$183	361 15 155 133 49 9 \$205
			District 10							
TENURE										
Occupied hausing units	149 628 90 088 60.2 59 540	48 530 23 212 47.8 25 318	454 165 36.3 289	<b>785</b> 363 46.2 422	1 <b>570</b> 787 50.1 783					
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied hausing units	79 553 52 267 10 966 21 166 11 856 4 923 3 356 \$272 27 286	20 752 15 684 2 710 6 852 3 531 1 652 939 \$275 5 068	146 112 16 71 17 8 - \$256 34	295 247 27 62 56 59 43 \$362 48	645 502 130 213 84 59 16 \$257 143					
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	58 269 2 688 19 153 26 887 7 680 1 861 \$224	24 368 3 821 9 542 8 332 2 252 421 \$185	262 15 79 154 14 - \$224	419 14 116 238 20 31 \$227	755 65 202 425 47 16 \$224					

'Persons of Spanish origin may be af any race.

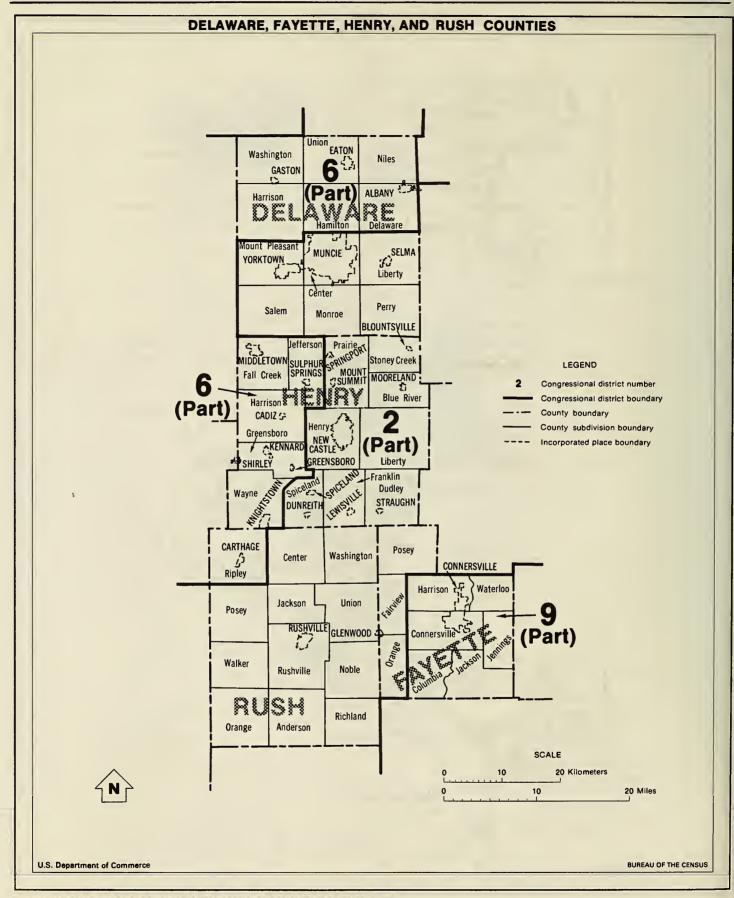


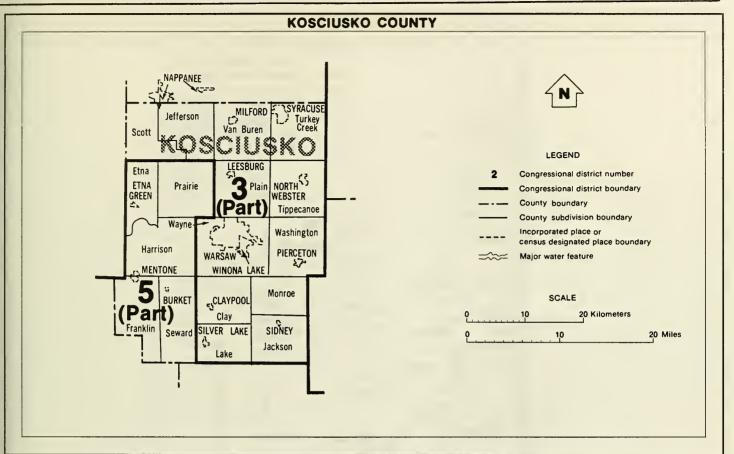
Congressional districts established September 1, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

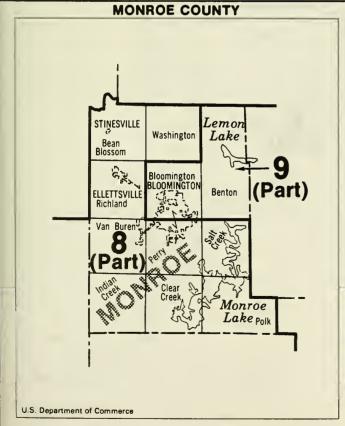


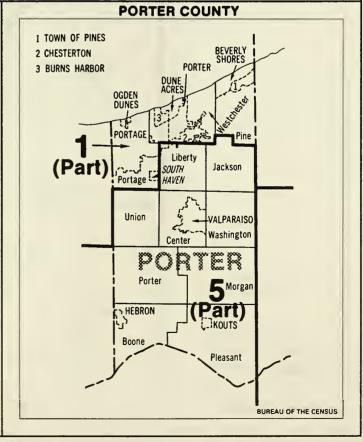


Congressional districts established. September 1, 1981, all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

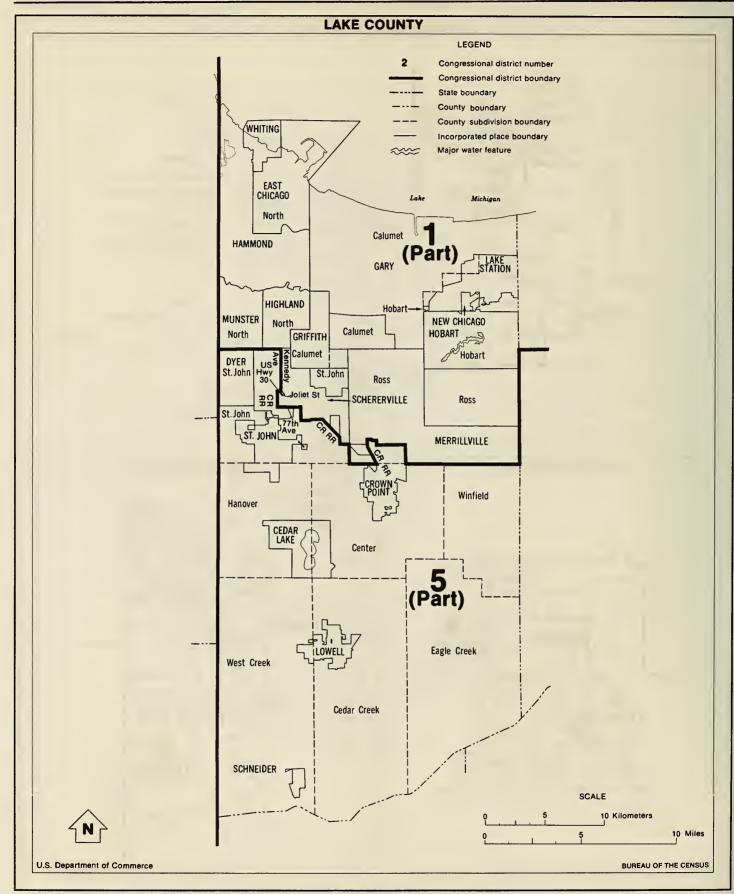




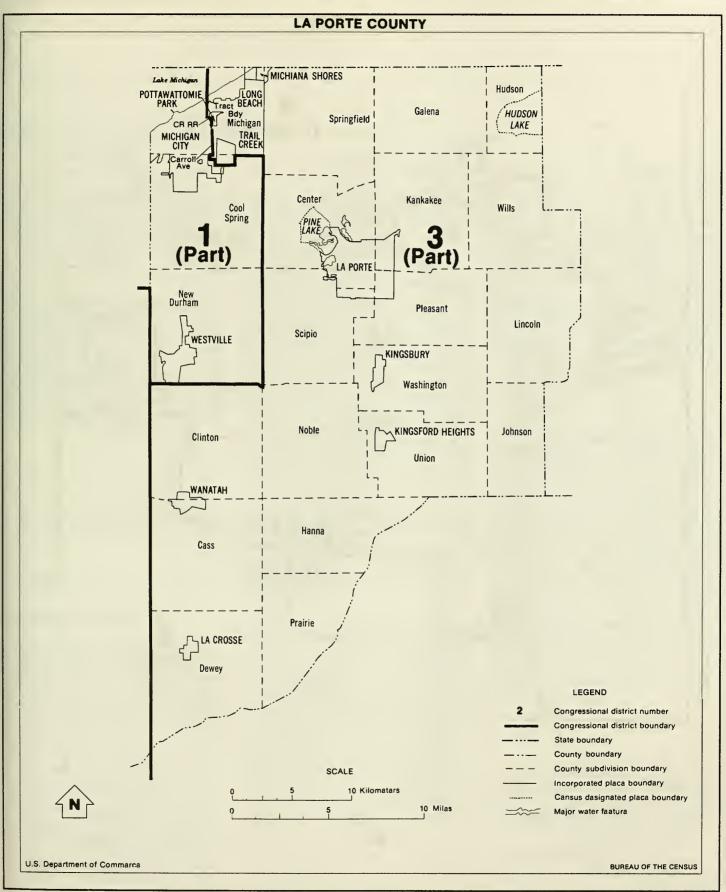




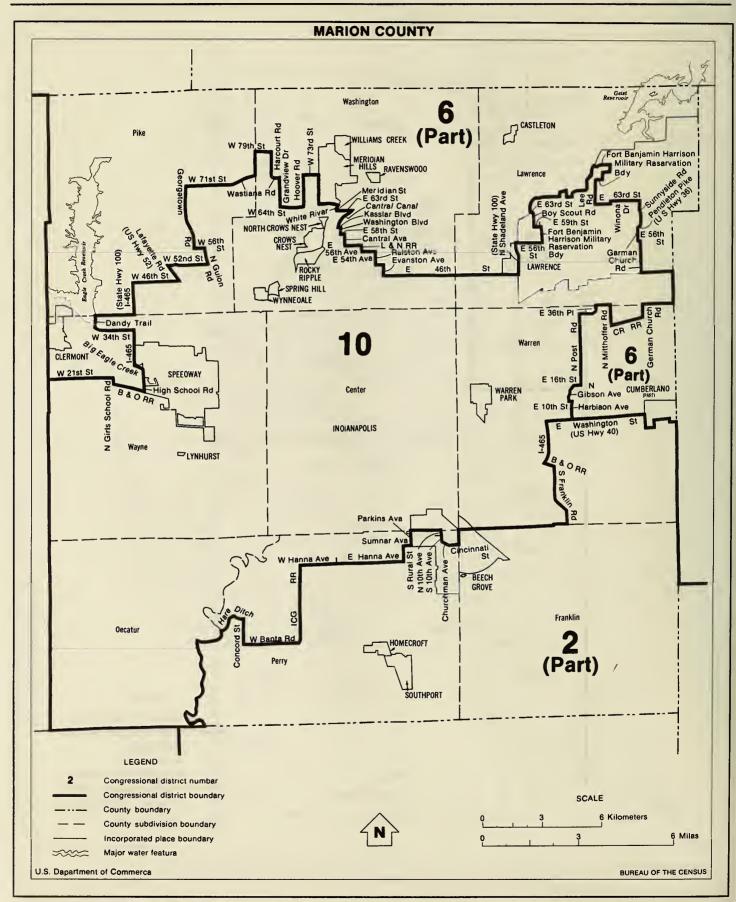
Congressional districts established September 1, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts established September 1,1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts astablishad September 1,1981; all other boundarias are as of January 1, 1980



### Appendix A. — Area Classifications

STATES	A-1
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Congressional Redistricting	A-1
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Congressional Districts	A-1
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#### **STATES**

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

#### Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative. This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

# Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

'Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

#### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

#### **PLACES**

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

#### **Incorporated Places**

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

#### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

#### **TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS**

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

# URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

#### **Urbanized Areas**

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

#### **Rural Farm**

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

#### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

#### HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

### Appendix B. — Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

ENERAL	D 1	C
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Household	B-1	Lab
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Other Relative	B-2	Pove
Nonrelative	B-2	
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Inmates of Institutions	B-2	HOUSI
Other	B-2	Livir
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Race	B-2	-
Comparability Between		С
Sample and 100-Percent		
Data for Racial Groups	B-3	Y
	D-3	Оссі
Comparability With 1970		Cha
Census Data		0
Spanish/Hispanic Origin		Р
Limitations of the Data	B-4	-
Comparability Between		Ý
Sample and 100-Percent		i
Data for the Spanish		v
Origin Population	B-4	-
Comparability With 1970		T
Census Data	B-4	V
Age	B-5	T
Marital Ctatus		Utili
Marital Status	B-5	Plu
School Enrollment		Pe
Years of School Completed	B-5	B
Nativity and Place of Birth	B-5	K
Language Spoken at Home and		Y
Ability to Speak English	B-5	U
Ancestry		S1
Residence in 1975	B-6	Pa
Veteran Status	B 6	L
Work Disability	B-6	1
Public Transportation Disability.	D-0	
Fertility (Children Ever Born)		Ba
Means of Transportation to	B-6	Sc
Work		_ S∈
Work		Equi
Reference Week	B-7	H
Labor Force Status	B-7	Α
Employed	B-7	V
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Workers	B-7	Fina
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#### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews. to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

# POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

#### Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder-One person in each house hold is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinquished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

#### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

#### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

#### **Group Quarters**

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other-This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire: or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

#### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

#### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder. For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian,

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the totals for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the 'White' and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

#### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire-Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban-as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/ Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D. "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data-A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data— The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

#### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

#### Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

#### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

#### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

#### Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

# Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

#### Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single-and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general openended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

#### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

#### Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

#### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

#### **Public Transportation Disability**

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

#### Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

#### Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

#### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

#### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed-Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"-those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"-those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

#### **Industry and Occupation**

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

#### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

#### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

#### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

#### Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

#### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

S	ize of family	Threshold
_		
1	person (unrelated individual):	
	Under 65 years	:3,774
	65 years and over	3,479
2	persons:	
	Householder under 65 years	4,876
	Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3	persons	5,787
4	persons	7,412
	persons	8,776
	persons	9.915
	persons	11,237
	persons	12,484
9		14,812
7	persons	14,012

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined-Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

#### **Living Quarters**

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data-Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

# Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units-A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit-Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year, Included are units intended for recreational use. such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a yearround basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

# Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use-A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms-A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water-Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units. the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal-Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization, Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

#### **Equipment and Fuels**

Heating Equipment-Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning-Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available-Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of oneton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty, "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel. the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

#### **Financial Characteristics**

Value-Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000—." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent-The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renteroccupied housing units except onefamily houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to figures in the computation monthly process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

### Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

JSUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE	C-1
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#### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

# Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

#### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

# DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the longform questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

#### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

### Appendix D. — Accuracy of the Data

D-1
D-1
D-1
D-2
D-2
D-2
D-2
D=3
D-3
D-3
D-3
D-5
D-5
D-6
D-6
D-6
D-6

#### INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon completecount data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error-sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the completecount data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/ mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

#### **ERRORS IN THE DATA**

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

#### Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an unadjusted standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se<sub>x</sub> and Se<sub>y</sub> of estimates x and v:

Se 
$$(x+y) = Se_{(x-y)} = (Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians-For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

#### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

# Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas or PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

#### **ESTIMATION PROCEDURES**

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

#### **PERSONS**

### Stage I-Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With
	a Family With Own Children
	Under 18.
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing
	unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

> Persons in All Other Housing Units

11 1 person in housing unit 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 Persons in Group Quarters

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

#### Group

1	Householder	
2	Man barrachalden	/:l.

Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

#### Group

### White Race Persons of Spanish Origin

	iviaie
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

#### Famala

	i citiale	
9-16	Same age categories	as
	groups 1 to 8	

Persons Not of Spanish Origin 17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to

Black Race

33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race 65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

> Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

> Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage Il weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin- value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

#### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I-Type of Household

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family
	With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
2	2 persons in housing unit

4		5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5		8 or more persons in housing
		unit  Housing Units With a Family
		Without Own Children Under 18
6-1	10	2 persons in housing unit
		through 8 or more persons
		in housing unit
		All Other Housing Units
11	-16	1 person in housing unit 2 persons in housing unit
'-		through 8 or more persons
		in housing unit
Sta		—Tenure/Race and Origin of useholder/Value or Rent
Gro	oup	Owner
		White Race (householder)
		Persons of Spanish Origin
		(householder) Value of House
1		\$ 0 - \$ 9,999
2		\$ 10,000 - \$ 19,999
3		\$ 20,000 - \$ 24,999 \$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999
4		\$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999
5		\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999 \$100,000 — \$149,999
7		\$150,000 +
8		Other Owners
		Persons Not of Spanish
9-1	6	Origin Same value categories as
	Ĭ	groups 1 to 8
17	32	Black Race Same value—Spanish origin
17.	.52	categories as groups 1 to 16
		Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33.	48	Same value—Spanish origin
		categories as groups 1 to 16
		Indian (American) or Eskimo
		or Aleut Race
49.	-64	Same value—Spanish origin
ш		categories as groups 1 to 16
п		Other Race (includes those
٥٦	00	races not listed above)
65	-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
		categories as groups 1 to 16
		Renter
3		White Race (persons of
		Spanish origin) Rent Categories
81		\$ 1 - \$ 59
102	)	¢ 60 ¢ 00

\$ 60 - \$ 99

82

83	\$100 - \$149
84	\$150 - \$199
85	\$200 - \$249
86	\$250 - \$299
87	\$300 - \$399
88	\$400 - \$499
89	\$500 +
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
	Persons Not of Spanish
	Origin
92-102	Same rent categories as
	groups 81 to 91

Black Race
103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

# VACANT HOUSING UNITS Group

1	Vacant for Rent
2	Vacant for Sale
3	Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

# CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and completecount data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error-The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

# EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices. they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

### Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated							Size	of public	ation area	<u>2</u> /				
Total <u>1</u> /	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
250	20 25	21 30	22 35	22 35	22 35	22 35	22 35	22 35	22 35	2 <b>2</b> 35	22 35	22 35	22 35	22 35
1 000	-	35 -	45 55	45 65	50 65	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70
2 500	-	-	-	80	95 110	110 140	110 150	110 150	110 160	110 160	110 160	110 160	110 160	110
10 000	-	-	-	-	-	170 170	200 230	210 250	220 270	220 270	220 270	220 270	220 270	220 270
25 000	-	-	-	-	•	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000 100 000 250 000	-	-	=	=	-	:	:	310	510 550	570 630 790	590 670 970	610 700	610 700 1 100	610 710
500 000	-	=	=		=	-	-	=	-	790	1 120	1 090 1 500	1 540 2 120	1 100 1 <b>5</b> 70
5 000 000		-	-	-	-	-		=	:		-	2 000	3 540	2 190 4 470 5 480
10 000 000														7 400

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

Se 
$$(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\hat{Y})}$$

N = Size of area

 $\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

#### Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-tn-6 simple random sample]

	imated rcentage						Base	of percen	tage 1/					
	, centuge	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
	r 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	or 90, or 85	3.0 3.6	2.4	2.1 2.5	1.7	1.3 1.6	0.9 1.1	0.8 0.9	0.7 0.8	0.4 0.5	0.3 0.4	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.2	0.1
	or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25	or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30	or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35	or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

Se 
$$(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{8} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 $\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

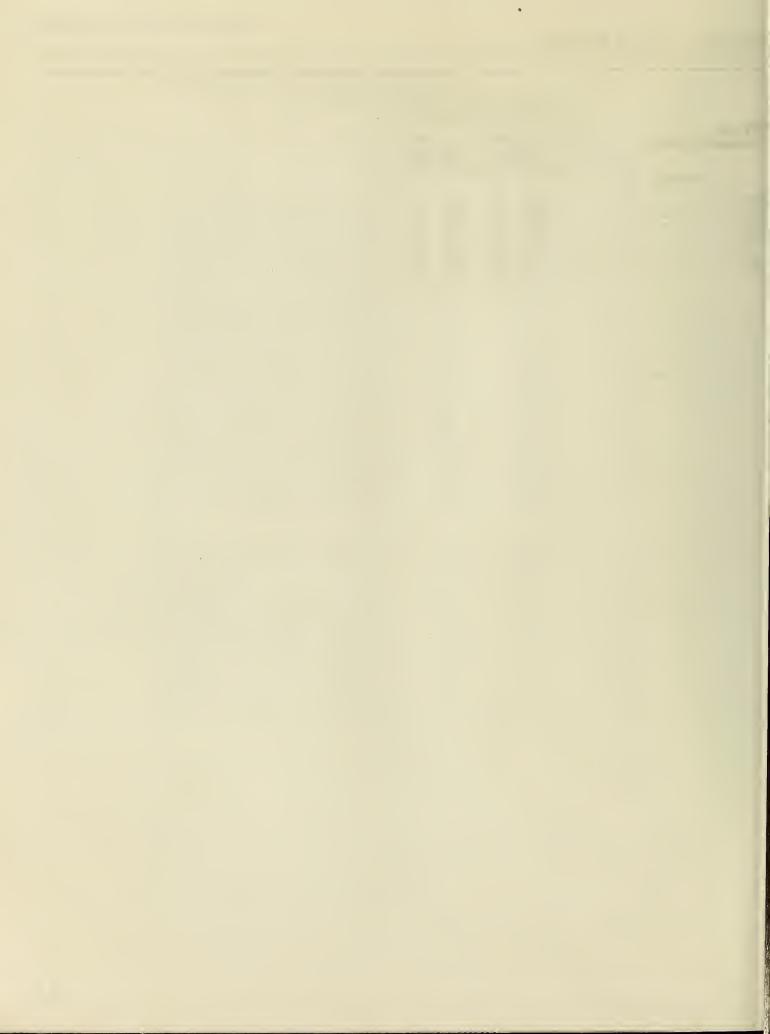
Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship	1.2	0.9	0.5
Household size	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status	0.9	0.7	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English	1.4	1.2	0.6
Ancestry	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters	0.7	0.6	0.4
Nativity and place of birth	2.0	2.0	1.1
Residence in 1975	3.4	3.4 1.0	2.2
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.1	0.5 0.6
Years of school completed	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation	1.0	0.0	0.5
disability	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status	l i.i	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks		0.7	0.7
worked In 1979	1.0	0.8	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation	l i.i	0.9	0.5
Class of worker	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household Income	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family Income	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated Individual Income	1.1	0.8	0.5
Workers In family	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons	1.8	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated Individuals	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status	1 , ,	0.8	0.5
Vacancy status	1.1	0.8	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure	1.0	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator	1.0	0.9	0.5
Source of water	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.6
Year structure bullt	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved Into unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel	l i.i	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.0	0.8	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs	1.1	1.1	0.5

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A and B]

The Ca-a-	Persons		Housing units		
The State Congressional Districts	100-percent count	Percent in somple	100-percent count	Percent in somple	
The State	5 490 224	22.1	2 091 795	22.1	
Oistrict 1 District 2 Oistrict 3 Oistrict 4 Oistrict 5 Oistrict 5 Oistrict 6 ict 7 strict 8 Jistrict 9	547 100 553 510 558 100 553 698 548 257 540 939 555 192 546 744 544 873	16.3 22.6 20.4 24.0 24.8 22.4 25.0 24.1 26.2	196 365 206 555 218 567 215 322 205 303 207 550 208 196 215 060 199 981	16.0 22.4 20.4 24.2 24.9 22.2 25.1 23.7 26.1	
Oistrict 10	544 873	15.7	218 804	15.8	



### Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10**

- 1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
- Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.

- 3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
- 4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
- 5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "O" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
- 8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
- 9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

 Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12**

- H4. Mark only one circle. This address means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark Yes, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A condominium is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A commercial establishment is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living guarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpeid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to e monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other we	ek 2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20**

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one well which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished ettics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.
- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apertment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, merk A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.
- **H20.** This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, well, or pipeless furnace delivers warm eir to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is instelled and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a centrel system such as one operated by a public utility company or e municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tenks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the pest 12 months, that is, for electricity and ges, the monthly average for the pest 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total emount for the pest 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exect costs ere not known.

Report amounts even if your bills ere unpeid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used elso by enother apartment or a business establishment, estimete the emounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity ere billed together, enter the combined emount on the electricity line end brecket ( { } ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Porteble cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.
- **H26.** Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.
- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.
- H28 H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home end used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H30 H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.
- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.
- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no peyment was made during the past 12 months.
- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicete all types of loans which are secured by reel estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14**

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

- This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.
  - If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.
- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.
  - Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school nr if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.
  - b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
  - c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
    - The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
    - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
    - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
    - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20**

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).
  - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.
    - Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.
    - Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.
    - Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.
    - Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.
- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.
  - b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.
  - c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.
- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.
  - b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.
- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.
- Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26**

- 21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

#### Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

#### Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the actual number of hours worked at all jobs last week, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
- 23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
  - b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
  - c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
  - d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last four weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
  - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

- 27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
  - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person works. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

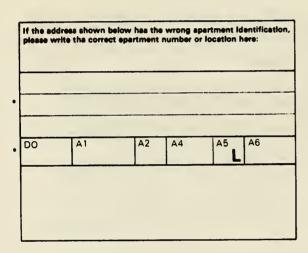
#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33**

- If the person was an employee of a private nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:
  - Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.
- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as
  - Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
  - c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
  - d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. Looking for work means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; layoff includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
  - a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

- expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.
  - Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.
- 33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States



### Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

### Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons): SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by articla I, the first cansus was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your enswers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Form D-2

Form Approved OMB No 41-S78006 Please continue -

### How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this.

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

1. What is the name of each person who was living

here on Tuesday April 1 1990 or who

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

### Question 1

#### List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- · Relatives living here
- · Lodgers or boarders living here
- ·Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

#### Do Not List in Question 1

- · Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

#### Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only,
- •enter the address of your usual home on page 20

Please continue

e 2		PERSON in column 1	THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE .  PERSON in column 2
Here are the	These are the columns	Last name	Lest name
QUESTIONS	Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	First name Middle initial	First name Middle ini
Person issed in Question 1.  2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?  Fill one circle.  If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1:  Husband/wife
3. Sex Fill one circle.		O Male Female	O Male Female
4. Is this person —  Fill one circle.		<ul> <li>White</li> <li>Black or Negro</li> <li>Hawaiian</li> <li>Japanese</li> <li>Guamanian</li> <li>Chine'se</li> <li>Samoan</li> <li>Filipino</li> <li>Eskimo</li> <li>Korean</li> <li>Aleut</li> <li>Vietnamese</li> <li>Indian (Amer.)</li> <li>Print</li> <li>tribe</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>White</li> <li>Black or Negro</li> <li>Japanese</li> <li>Chinese</li> <li>Filipino</li> <li>Korean</li> <li>Vietnamese</li> <li>Indian (Amer.)</li> <li>Print</li> <li>tribe</li> </ul>
5. Age, and month and year of birth		a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday 1 1	a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday
a. Print age at	last birthday.	1 • 8 0 5 0 0	
b. Print month and fill one circle.		b. Month of 9 0 1 0 1 0	b. Month of 90 10 10
c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		birth 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	birth
		Oct.—Dec. 9 0 9 0	○ Oct.—Dec. 9 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		Now married	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?  Fill one circle.		No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1. 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related	No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?  Fill one circle.		Highest grade attended:  O Nursery school  Elementary through high school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Highest grade attended:  Nursery school Ciementary through high school (grade or year)  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		College (academic year)  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more  O O O O O O O  Never attended school - Skip question 10	College (academic year)  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more  O O O O O O  Never attended school — Skip question 10
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?  Fill one circle.		Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)
, in one circ		CENSUS A. OIONO	CENSUS A. OIONO

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Page 3 NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1-H12 If you listed more than **PERSON** in column 7 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD 7 persons in Question 1 please see note on page 20. H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium? First name H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed - for example, a new baby still in the O No hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here If relative of person in column 1: O Yes a condominium once in a while and has no other home? Husband/wife Father/mother H10. If this is a one-family house -Yes - On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out. Other relative Son/daughter a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? O No Brother/sister O No H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now -If not related to person in column 1: for example, on a vacation or in a hospital? b. Is any part of the property used as a O Roomer, boarder | O Other nonrelative commercial establishment or medical office? O Partner, roommate Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away. O No O No Paid employee H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed? H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium Female Male unit which you own or are buying O Yes - On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one What is the value of this property, that is, how at the home address to report the person to a census taker. 0 White 0 Asian Indian much do you think this property (house and lot or Black or Negro Hawaiian 0 condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale? Guamanian Japanese H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this Chinese Samoan address? Filipino Eskimo Do not answer this question if this is -0 A mobile home or trailer Korean 0 Aleut 2 apartments or living quarters A house on 10 or more acres Other - Specify Vietnamese 3 apartments or living quarters A house with a commercial establishment Indian (Amer.) or medical office on the property Print 4 apartments or living quarters tribe . 5 apartments or living quarters I Less than \$10,000 O \$50,000 to \$54,999 6 apartments or living quarters Age at last c. Year of birth \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999 7 apartments or living quarters birthday \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$15,000 to \$17,499 0 8 apartments or living quarters \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999 8 0 0 0 ์ดิด 9 apartments or living quarters \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$70,000 to \$74,999 9 0 10 10 O 10 or more apartments or living quarters Month of \$22,500 to \$24,999 0 \$75,000 to \$79,999 0 2 0 birth This is a mobile home or trailer \$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999 3 i 3 O H5. Do you enter your living quarters -\$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999 4 0 i4 0 5 0 5 0 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999 8 O Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? 6 0 6 0 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 Jan.-Mar O Through someone else's living quarters? \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 G Apr. - June 0 170 18 0 H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters. \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 or more July-Sept. 8 0 Oct.--Dec 9 0 9 0 that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters -What is the monthly rent? Separated 3 0 Now married Yes, for this household only Widowed Never married If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction Ι Yes, but also used by another household guide on how to figure a monthly rent. Divorced 0 No, have some but not all plumbing facilities Less than \$50 O \$160 to \$169 O No plumbing facilities in living quarters No (not Spanish/Hispanic) \$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179 0 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicanol H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? \$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189 Yes, Puerto Rican Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. 0 \$70 to \$79 0 \$190 to \$199 Yes, Cuban \$80 to \$89 \$200 to \$224 O 4 rooms Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic \$90 to \$99 \$225 to \$249 O 2 rooms 5 rooms O 8 rooms O 3 rooms 0 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms \$250 to \$274 \$100 to \$109 No, has not attended since February 1 \$110 to \$119 \$275 to \$299 Yes, public school, public college H8. Are your living quarters -\$120 to \$129 \$300 to \$349 Yes, private, church-related Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? \$130 to \$139 \$350 to \$399 Yes, private, not church-related O Rented for cash rent? \$140 to \$149 \$400 to \$499 Occupied without payment of cash rent? O \$150 to \$159 \$500 or more Highest grade attended: FOR CENSUS USE ONLY Kindergarten Nursery school Elementary through high school (grade or year A4. Block A6. Serial B. Type of unit or quarters For vacant units D. Months vacant F. Total C1. Is this unit for number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 persons Occupied O Less than 1 month 000000 00 000 0 Year round use 1 up to 2 months ○ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, Continuation 2 up to 6 months College (academic year) 000 0000 000 C3, and D C2. Vacancy status 6 up to 12 months 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more I I Vacant SSS 8 8 S S s s 00000000 S O For rent 1 year up to 2 year O Regular 3 3 3 O Never attended school -Skip question 10 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 O For sale only O 2 or more years Usual home 9-9-9-9999 Rented or sold, not occupied 9 99 elsewhere E. Indicators 5 5 5 O Now attending this grade (or year) 5 5 5 Held for occasional use 5 5 5 Finished this grade (or year) G 666 666 1. O O Mail return 666 O Other vacant **Group quarters** O Did not finish this grade (or year) 7777 7 7 7

O First form

Continuation

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

O No

O Yes

2. O O Pop./F

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	P							
	rent your unit or this is a							
A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property	klp H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.							
. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?	c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?  Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.							
\$ .00 OR O None	\$ .00 OR O No regular payment required Skip to							
. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?	d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include							
\$ .00 OR O None	payments for real estate taxes on this property?  O Yes, taxes included in payment							
Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?	No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required							
<ul> <li>Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt</li> <li>Yes, contract to purchase</li> </ul>	Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?							
O No — Skip to page 6	Yes, insurance included in payment     No, insurance paid separately or no insurance							
Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?								
O Yes O No	Please turn to page 6							
- FOR CENSU	IS USE ONLY .							
	① 2. 4. ② 2. 4. ③ 2. 4.							
	S.S.							
	Yes 3 3 3 3 3 3 Yes 3 3 3 3 3 3 Yes 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3							
	0   4 4   444   0   4 4   444   0   4 4   444							
	No 7 777 No 7 777 No 7 777 O 8 888 O 8 888 O 8 888							
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age 6								A	NSWER THE	SE QUESTIC	JNS FU	
Name of Person 1 on page 2:	16. W	O Born t	nis person pefore April ase go on wit	1965 — h questions	17-33			es — Fill th	n work at any ti is circle if this worked full		is circie	
Last name First name Middle initial			pril 1965 on to next po		erson				r part time. t part-time work		ot work, only own	
1.1. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.	a.	April 197	5 (five years duty in the	ago) was th	is person -	-		such as or help a famil Also c	s delivering papers ping without pay i ly business or farr ount active duty Armed Forces.)	n house	work, I work, lunteer	
		O Yes	_	No					S	kip to 25		
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.  12. If this person was born in a foreign country —  a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?	с.	_	a job or buill time O				(at	all jobs)?	urs did this pers			
O Yes, a naturalized citizen			on a vetera		_	_			H	lours		
No, not a citizen  Born abroad of American parents  b. When did this person come to the United States					serves only,	States?	If this	person wor	n did this personked at more than worked most last w	one location, pri		
to stay?							If one	location ca	nnot be specified,	see instruction g	uide.	
○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959 ○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ Before 1950	b. Was active-duty military service during —  Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.  May 1975 or later  Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)					erved.	a. Address (Number and street)					
13a. Does this person speak a language other than	1	O Februa	ary 1955—J	ly 1964								
English at home?  O Yes  No, only speaks English — Skip to 14	Korean conflict (June 1950 – January 1955)     World War II (September 1940 – July 1947)     World War I (April 1917 – November 1918)				If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.  b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.							
		O Any of		1317-11016	moei 1910)		b. Nar	ne of city,	town, village, b	orough, etc.		
b. What is this language?			erson have									
(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)	n	nonths and	which			ra Na			f work inside th city, town, villag			
c. How well does this person speak English?	a. L		nd or amou is person ca			<u>es No</u>	0	Yes	O No, in u	nincorporated ar	rea	
O Very well O Not well O Well Not at all	"	revents this	person fro	n working a		0 0	d. Cou	intv				
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about	C. L		vents this p g public tra			0 0						
how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.	н	ow many b	is a female – abies has s nting stillbi	he ever	one 1 2 3		e. Stat		f. ZI	P Code	person	
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,	-		her stepchild has adopted		7 8 9 10 1	more	to g	et from ho	me to work (on	e way)? finutes		
Nigerlan, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)  15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago		las this pe	<i>has ever beer</i> rson been r	narried mo		ce?			person usually g			
(April 1, 1975)?	_	○ Once	0	More than o	nce *				most of the dista		. One	
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.	b. 8	fonth and of marrias			and year marriage?			Car	_	Taxicab		
Born April 1975 or later – Turn to next page for		Of filaffiag	,e:	01 11150	inarnage:		0	Truck Van	_	Motorcycle Bicycle		
Yes, this house – Skip to 16		(Month)	(Year)	(Month)	(Year)	) <sup>-</sup>	0	Bus or str	eetcar O	Walked only		
_ O No, different house	c. //	·	re than once				0	Railroad Subway or		Worked at home Other — Specify		
Y	e	nd because	e of the dea	th of the h	usband (or	r wife)?			24b, go to 24c.	ounce Speeding	r	
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?	-	O Yes	0	No		2 2 2 2 2 2	Otherwise,	skip to 28.	·······			
(1) State, foreign country,	777	77,,,	77777	77777	7777	R CENSU	سسم	11/1/	111111	77777	7777	
Puerto Rico,	Per. No.	11.	13ь.		14.		15b.	0.00	23.	- O VL	24a.	
Guam, etc.:	1	III	000		000		111	000			II	
(2) County	S	S S S	555		5 5 5	888	5 5 5	SSS		88888	8 8	
(2) County:	3	333	333		333	333	333	333	1 -	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	
(3) City, town, village, etc.:	5	5 5 5	555		555	555	5 5 5	5 5 5	555 5	5 5 5 5 5	5.5	
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?	7 0	666	666		666 ? ? <b>?</b> 888	666 777 888		6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8	777 7		667788	
○ Yes ○ No. in unincorporated area		999	999		000	999	000	999	999 9	2999	99	

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c. When going to work last week, did this person usually -	CENSUS	31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few	CENSUS	USE ONLY
O Drive alone — Skip to 28 O Drive others only	USE	days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	OZ.NOOS	
O Share driving O Ride as passenger only	21b.	○ Yes  ○ No — Skip to 310	, 31b. 31c	. 31d.
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode	100		000	_
to work in the car, truck, or van last week?	0 2 2	b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?	1   1   1	
0 2 0 4 0 6	11 3 3	Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	33 3	
0 3 0 5 0 7 or more	0 9- 9-	Weeks	9-9-9-	
After answering 24d, skip to 28.	III 5 5		55 5	
. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job	066	c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours	1id 6 6	
or business <u>last week?</u>	IV s s	this person usually work each week?	8   8	1
O Yes, on layoff	099	Hours	9 9	1.
Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.	22b.	d Of the westerness and in 1070 (if any) have many	weeks 32a	32b.
	-	d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many was this person looking for work or on layoff from a		1
a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks	1 1		00.000	1111
√ ○ Yes ○ No — Skip to 27	5.5	Weeks	8888	1 2 2 2 2
b. Could this person have taken a job last week?	3 3	32. Income in 1979 —	3 3 3 3	3333
O No, already has a job	9- 9-	Fill circles and print dollar amounts.	90.00	4444
O No, temporarily ill	5 5	If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amoun	£ 5555 6666	5555
O No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	7 7	If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.	7777	1 7 7 7 7
O Yes, could have taken a job	8.8		8888	8888
. When did this person last work, even for a few days?	99	During 1979 did this person receive any income from		9999
0 1980 0 1978 0 1970 to 1974 ) see	28.	following sources?	A O	O A C
0 1979 0 1975 to 1977 0 1969 or earlier Skip to 31d	ABC	If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?	32c.	32d.
O Never worked	000	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from	0000	0000
-30. Current or most recent job activity	DEF	all jobs Report amount before deductions for taxes,	conds,   I I I I I E E E E E	11111
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week.	000	dues, or other items.	3333	3333
If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.	GHJ	○ Yes → g		9999
If this person had no job or business last week, give information for	000	O No (Annual amount - Dollar	5555	5555
last job or business since 1975.		b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional	6666	6666
Industry	KLM	practice Report net income after business expenses.	7777	7777
a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the		0 1	0 9999	9999
Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.	000	No (Annual amount – Dollar	- 10 40	0 A C
	III	c. Own farm	32e.	32f.
(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)	8 7 8 - 3 3	Report net income after operating expenses. Include earning		0000
b. What kind of business or industry was this?	9-7	a tenant farmer or sharecropper.	1 1 1	1111
Describe the activity at location where employed.	1	○ Yes → s	0 222	1 888
	66	O No (Annual amount - Dollar	3 3 3	3 3 3
(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house,	177	d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income	555	944
auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)  c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)	- 5 6	Report even small amounts credited to an account.	666	1 666
	45 0	○ Yes → s	0 777	777
Manufacturing Retail trade Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction)	AF O	O No (Annual amount - Dollar	ର ଅନ୍ତର	885
service, government, etc.	4	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement	999	1 999
). Occupation	29.	O V	32g.	33.
a. What kind of work was this person doing?	NPQ	No (Annual amount – Dollar	0 0 0 0	0000
	000		1 1 1 1	IIIII
(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)	RST	f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistan	2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3
b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?	000	or public welfare payments	Ce 3333	4444
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	UVW	○ Yes → s	0 5555	5 5 5 5
(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising	000	O No (Annual amount - Dollar	6666	6666
order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)	XYZ	g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments,	????	7 7 7 7
. Was this person — (Fill one circle)	000	pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sou	( 유용용용 (	8888
Employee of private company, business, or		of income received regularly		OAC
individual, for wages, salary, or commissions	11	Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inherit	ance	1
Federal government employee	5 %	or the sale of a home.	I I I	1
State government employee	3 3 3	○ Yes → \$ (	. 3333	1
Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	G- G- G-	(Annual amount - Dollar	5) 3 3 3	
Self-employed in own business,	5 5 5	33. What was this person's total income in 1979?	5 5 5	1
professional practice, or farm —  Own business not incorporated	666	Add entries in questions 32a	666	1
Own business incorporated	8 7 8	through g; subtract any losses.  (Annual amount - Dollar		<b>I</b>
	9 9	If total amount was a loss,		
Working without pay in family business or farm O	1 1	write "Loss" above amount. OR O None	999	() () ()

